

Administration Report of the
Manipur

1931-32

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR
1931-32.

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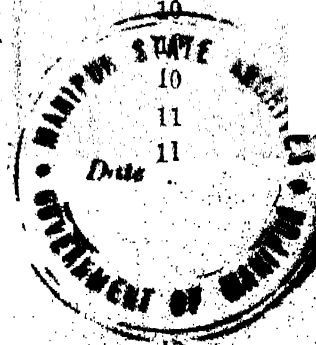
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Part I.
VALLEY.



2. The climate of the valley is not liable to great extremes as will be seen from the following statement.

TEMPERATURE

	Year 1931.										Year 1932.		
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Maxima	85	85	89	85	86	84	82	77	67	64	63	79	
Minima	61	62	69	72	72	67	62	49	44	43	45	51	

RAINFALL.

MANIPUR STATE.	Year 1931.												Year 1932.		
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 10 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imphal	0.08	6.03	7.48	12.73	9.06	4.86	5.31	1.74	0.83	0.57	1.02	2.97	43.03	49.90	56.05
Tamenglong	5.44	17.68	25.19	63.06	15.87	20.68	10.51	2.29	63	5	2.85	9.34	154.88	133.62	Not available
Churachandpur	2.5	10.19	0.1	12.10	7.68	8.03	6.31	4.40	68	21	1.5	3.02	60.77	59.66	
Ukhrul	1.01	7.47	9.01	18.67	9.08	9.18	4.85	2.79	71	14	2.2	2.53	67.64	63.05	

3. According to the Census of 1931, the population of the State was 4,45,606 the details of which figure are as follows :—

	Total population	Male.	Female.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Tribal and others.
Valley	2,89,843	1,39,764	1,50,079	2,53,332	21,953	930	14,619
Hills	1,50,839	73,371	77,468	1,820	46	9,185	1,39,794
Jiribam	4,924	2,681	2,243	3,103	871	277	623
Total	4,45,606	2,15,816	2,29,790	2,57,255	23,864	10,401	1,55,086

The total population of Imphal and its suburbs is 95,668.

4. The average revenue for the last five years amounts to Rs. 7,58,301.

Revenue.

The net budgetted revenue of the State was estimated at Rs. 8,63,398 and the net budgetted expenditure was estimated at Rs. 8,46,099. The actual net receipts and expenditure however amounted to Rs. 5,70,021 and Rs. 7,97,554 respectively, showing a loss in the year's finances of Rs. 2,21,433. This was chiefly due to an innovation in the alteration of the Land Revenue collection season, which was extended from

March 31st up to June 30th. The people's gain of an extra three months in which to pay their revenue was the State's temporary loss, but matters will automatically adjust themselves from the next year onwards.

The following are the figures from which these totals have been derived.

REVENUE.

Budget.	Estimate.		Realization.		Difference.
Valley Budget	7,74,970		8,03,219		...
Less inter budget assignment	10,000	7,64,970	10,000	4,93,219	—2,71,163
Hills Budget	1,54,000		1,46,338		...
Less inter budget assignment	75,000	79,000	75,000	71,336	—8,252
Water Works Budget	19,438	19,438	11,466	11,466	—7,962
	8,69,398		5,76,021		—2,87,377

EXPENDITURE.

Budget.	Estimate.		Realization.		Difference.
Valley Budget	7,71,423		7,43,888		...
Less inter budget assignment	75,000	6,96,423	75,000	6,68,888	—27,535
Hills Budget	1,53,285		1,30,132		...
Less inter budget assignment	10,000	1,43,285	10,000	1,20,132	—23,153
Water Works Budget	9,391	9,391	8,534	8,534	—857
	8,49,099		7,97,554		—51,545

At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs 2,21,466, while it had Rs. 2,40,000 invested in Government Bonds, Rs. 2,390 in Post Office certificates and Rs 80,000 on Fixed Deposit with the Imperial Bank, Calcutta.

The State, under present conditions, makes the Government of India an annual payment of Rs 5,000 but this figure is open to possible revision within the year 1932-33.

5. Sripanchajukta Manipureswar Sri Kunda Seva Binode His Highness Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C. B. E. celebrate

The Bunting Family his 46th birthday during the year. His Highness

has six wives and has three sons by the second Rani, three daughters by the Maharani, one son (adopted by the Maharani) and two daughters

by the third Rani, one son by the fifth Rani and one son and one daughter by the sixth Rani.] His Highness came to the Gadi in 1891, with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and assumed ruling powers in 1908. His Highness was awarded the C. B. E. in 1917 and was given the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1918. His Highness took an active interest in the administration of the State throughout the year and personally held charge of the Education Department, in addition to holding active command of the State Military Police.

The eldest son of His Highness, Maharajkumar Bodh Chandra Singh is 24 years of age. He proceeded to England in 1922 and was married in 1929. The Maharajkumar continued to receive training in various Departments of the State throughout the year. Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh, the second son of His Highness, studied at the Allahabad University, while his third son, Maharajkumar Lokendra Singh, studied at the Mayo College at Ajmer. Their Highnesses suffered a severe loss during the year by the death of their eldest daughter.

6. The outstanding visit of the year was that of His Excellency Sir E. L. Laurie Hammond K. C. S. I., C. B. E., Governor of Assam with General Sir John Shea G. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., General Officer Commanding the Eastern Command, in connection with certain matters affecting the Assam Rifles. This was His Excellency the Governor's farewell visit to Manipur, and besides seeing His Highness the Maharaja he granted an interview to the Darbar and to certain other persons in Imphal. Owing to the loss suffered by His Highness by the decease of his eldest daughter, the State was in semi-mourning and the occasion could not be celebrated with the usual games, banquet etc. The party however enjoyed a private shoot which was organized for their benefit by His Highness and the Political Agent.

The following senior Government officials also visited Imphal, most of them on inspection duty connected with various Government Departments in the British Reserve.

- (1) Bt. Col. F. P. Mackie O. B. E., I. M. S., Director, King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute & Research Laboratory, Shillong.
- (2) Lt. Colonel. H. W. Acton C. I. E., I. M. S., Director Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine.
- (3) Mr. T. P. M. O'Callaghan, Inspector General of Police, Assam.
- (4) The Right Reverend G. C. Hubback, D. D., Bishop of Assam.
- (5) H. E. Green Esq., Dy. Postmaster General Traffic Bengal & Assam Circle.

(6) J. Stewart Nelson Esq., Dy. Postmaster General, Assam Range

(7) Mr. B. F. Taylor, Superintending Engineer of Assam.

7. The State Darbar consists of a President, three ordinary Members and three additional Members. The following gentlemen were State Darbar Members of the State Darbar during the year

President :—Capt. C. W. L. Harvey M. C., I. A. Political Department

Ordinary Members :—Srijut Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati Judicial Member. Srijut Nongmaitheh Syamacharan Singh, Medical Member. Srijut Sougaijam Bhubon Singh, P. W. D. Member (retired on 5. 12. 31). Srijut Haobam Pitamber Singh, Registration Member (retired on 5. 12. 31). Srijut Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Police Member.

Additional Members —Srijut Sougaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A. Registration Member (appointed on 5. 9. 31). Srijut Luirennayum Ibohah Singh, B. A., B. L. Forest and Water Works Member (appointed on 5. 9. 31). Sanjenbam Nodia Singh, B. A., Foreigners Member (appointed on 5. 9. 31).

During the year, the Darbar lost the services of two old and trusted servants of His Highness and the State in the retirement of Srijut Sougaijam Bhubon Singh and Srijut Haobam Pitamber Singh. Srijut Sougaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A. and Srijut Luirennayum Ibohah Singh, B. A., B. L. were appointed in their places and Srijut Sanjenbam Nodia Singh, B. A. was appointed as third additional Member, a post which had remained vacant during the previous year.

A much felt want, the Darbar Hall, was completed on 11th March 1932 and the Darbar are now enabled to hold their meetings in a suitable building instead of in the Judicial Office an old standing arrangement which caused considerable inconvenience to that Office and was hardly becoming to the dignity of the chief administrative and judicial body in the State.

38 meetings of the Administration Darbar and 96 meetings of the Judicial Darbar were held during the year, as against 31 and 80 meetings respectively held during the previous year.

8. His Highness the Maharaja toured some 58 days in the valley. The members of the Darbar toured in the valley and in British India as follows :

	Days.
President Manipur State Darbar ..	40
Judicial Member do ..	42
Medical Member do ..	nil
Police Member do ..	21

				Days.
Registration Member	do	..	..	10
Forest Member	do	..	..	37
Foreigner's Member	do	..	..	14

Two important delegations were arranged to be sent from the State during the year under report. His Highness the Maharaja had himself intended to lead the first, the object of which was to lay certain important matters before the Government of India concerning the State's administration and its relationship with the Government of India through the Government of Assam. His Highness being unfortunately unable to make the delegation, the President, the Judicial Member and the Forest Member of the Darbar were deputed by him to go to Delhi and to represent the matters on his behalf to the Political Secretary. This they did and were granted an interview by Sir Charles Watson K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Political Secretary to the Government of India, at Delhi on the 10th February 1932.

A second delegation, consisting of the President and the Judicial Member of the Darbar, was deputed by His Highness to attend before the Indian States Committee and to represent the case of the Manipur State in certain matters which fell within that committee's terms of reference. The committee invited the State's representatives to meet them at Simla, and the deputation accordingly presented the State's case before the committee at Simla on the 14th April 1932.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE

Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti, B. A., continued to hold charge of the Land Revenue Office throughout the year, and as usual prepared the annual assessment of Foreigners' Income Tax and Trading License Fees.

Supt. Rajkumar Setu Singh, B. A., held the post of Sub-Deputy Collector during the year under report.

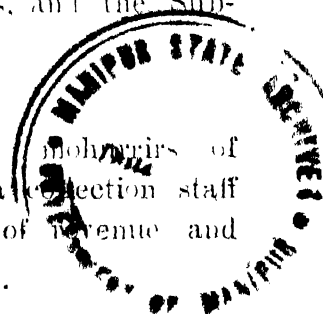
The Land Revenue Officer was on tour for 11 days, and the Sub-Deputy Collector for 16 days during the year.

2. In addition to the clerical staff of 12 clerks and mohurrirs of the Land Revenue Office, there is a collection staff and a field staff for the collection of revenue and the survey and general supervision of land boundaries etc.

The permanent collection staff consisted of 5 lakpas, 5 clerks, 15 mohurrirs and 28 peons, and was augmented as usual in the five months of the cold weather by the further temporary addition of 20 mohurrirs and 32 peons.

The field staff consisted of 5 kanungoes, 28 amins and 6 peons.

There is a proposal on foot for the formation of a new Sub-division in the valley. If this comes into effect there will be considerable changes in this establishment.



No cadastral survey was undertaken

3. No change in the rate of assessment was made within the State in the year under report. 5,023 bighas (1,660 acres) of land as against 4,433 bighas (1,465 acres) in the previous year, were measured in the *dariabad* survey and 56 bighas (19 acres) as against 1,213 bighas (411 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area of *Bajotwari* land cultivated was 576 bighas (1,887 acres). There was a decrease in the special tenure land of 207 bighas (68 acres) due to the death of some maintenance land holders, and the conversion of certain land into *khass* land.

4. The current land revenue demand of the State was Rs. 5,11,567 against Rs. 5,04,378 in the previous year; an increase of about Rs. 7,500 in spite of the fact that a cadastral survey was carried out in the year 1930-31 owing to the census. The total arrears, in addition to this demand, which remained to be collected on April 1st 1931 were Rs. 1,31,812 as against Rs. 1,25,640 which were the arrears at the commencement of the year 1930-31.

5. Manipur has suffered, as elsewhere, from the general financial depression of all markets with the result that the cultivators have little money to pay their revenue and find increasingly difficult to borrow. To help them, the Darbar instituted change in the revenue collection season by extending the last date of collection before the imposition of fines to June 30th, in place of Mar 31st, the date which had closed the collection season proper in previous years.

It is not possible therefore in this report to give the collection percentage for the year 1931-32.

The current collection up to March 31st 1932 amounted to Rs 1,86.3 and Rs 15,411 had been collected up to that date out of the total arrears due at the commencement of the year.

Great difficulty is being experienced over the collection of land revenue and it is feared that even with the extension of the collection season there will be large arrears outstanding on July 1st 1932.

The remissions of arrears of revenue granted up to March 31st amounted to Rs. 7,517 and those of current revenue amounted to Rs 1,80

A sum of Rs 3,893 was realised on account of defaulting fines up to March 31st 1932.

Rs. 449 was collected out of the outstanding agricultural loans amounting to Rs 5,412. The collection of a greater amount could not be effected owing to the financial difficulties of the cultivators.

The following Statement shows the demands and realization of Revenue up to 31st March 1932 :—

	Maharup.	Ahalup	Laipham	Khabam.	Imphal.	Jiribam.	Rounding	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Demand.	Arrear	17,803-14-0	21,844- 4-0	11,890-13-0	52,942- 8-0	15,031- 9-0	10,149-12-0	4-0	1,31,812- 0-0
	Current	1,05,658- 9-0	1,11,048- 9-0	93,031-12-0	1,25,911-13-0	88,182- 8-0	10,439- 8-0	5-0	5,11,567- 9-0
	Total	1,23,462- 7-0	1,32,892-13-0	1,11,475- 9-0	1,78,904- 5-0	1,03,213- 1-0	20,588- 4-0	9-0	6,43,379- 0-0
Collection.	Arrear	8,921- 0-0	7,860- 9-0	3,916-13-0	11,719- 7-0	5,847-12-0	7,112-13-0	-6-9	45,411- 0-0
	Current	43,139- 6-9	48,881- 1-0	45,970- 1-0	92,473- 8-0	24,117-14-0	711- 8-0	5-0	1,86,302- 9-0
	Total	52,060- 6-0	56,741-12-9	50,917- 1-0	1,04,192-15-0	29,964-10-0	7,827- 3-0	1-0	2,31,713- 0-0
Remission	Arrear	867- 6-0	3,099- 1-0	1,277- 1-0	1,521- 9-0	418- 4-0	333-12-0	1-0	7,517- 0-0
	Current	555- 2-0	297- 2-0	321- 0-0	124- 5-0	503- 8-0	-	-	1,801- 0-0
	Total	1,422- 8-0	3,396- 3-0	1,598- 1-0	1,645-11-0	921-12-0	333-12-0	-2-0	9,318- 0-0
Balance	Arrear	7,572- 8-0	10,881-10-0	8,165-13-0	40,741- 8-0	8,815- 9-0	2,703- 3-0	5-0	78,883- 0-0
	Current	61,944-10-0	74,903- 1-0	50,791- 8-0	92,414- 0-0	33,691- 2-0	9,725-0-0	1-0	3,23,461- 0-0
	Total	69,516-18-0	85,784-11-0	58,966- 7-0	1,33,155- 8-0	42,506-11-0	12,428- 3-0	6-0	4,02,344- 0-0

6. Coercive measures in force include the sale of defaulting estates and the impositions of a fine on those who fail to pay the revenue due to the State. In view of the serious position which occurred through the very inadequate realisation of Land Revenue dues, both current and arrears, the Darbar introduced in the year 1929-30 an enhanced scale for such fines, but it is feared that this has not proved as satisfactory as was hoped.

For the arrears of 1930-31, sale cases in connection with 13,577 defaulting estates were instituted for the realisation of Rs. 65,126. Of this sum Rs. 32,156 was realised before the date fixed for the sale of the estates, Rs. 2,396 was realised by actual sale of land, and Rs. 3,386 was remitted as irrecoverable.

Sale cases for the realisation of Rs. 27,180, in connection with 6,977 defaulting estates, were pending enquiry on April 1st 1932, 6,600 cases having been finally disposed of during the year under report.

The following statement shows the sale cases of each district during the year :—

Name of District	No. of sale cases.	Amount.	Amount realized before sale.	Amount realised by sale.	Remission.	Balance.	No. of cases pending.	REMARKS.				
Nabarnp	1,205	9,945	9	7,211	14	648	14	321	11	1,758	2	354
Abalup	5,004	14,874	8	6,747	1	466	2	1,194	3	5,967	2	1,432
Laiplam	1,265	5,115	6	3,069	15	549	...	424	0	1,072	1	262
Khabam	5,338	26,817	15	10,941	8	310	13	792	6	15,873	9	3,711
Imphal	2,708	7,930	...	5,085	8	115	2	319	12	2,409	10	1,215
Jiribam	57	953	2	...	...	305	14	333	12	313	8	3
Rounding	...	...	8	+	7	+	3	...	2	...	...	...
Total	19,577	65,126	...	32,156	...	2,396	...	3,386	...	27,189	...	6,977

7. The following Statement shows the number of land revenue cases pending and disposed of during the year in the Court Work.
Land Revenue Courts, excluding those disposed of in the Mauzadar at Jiribam.

CIVIL CASES (Original Suits.)

Name of Suits.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Method of Disposal during the year		
	In previous years but not disposed of.	During current year.	total.	Previous years.	Current year.	Total.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Mutation cases	478	1,080	1,558	652	710	1,362	980	...	394
2. Civil suit cases	61	24	85	22	13	35	25	1	0
3. Title suit cases	53	34	87	18	17	35	23	...	10
4. Partition cases	197	238	435	235	42	277	272	...	5
5. "Bodor" cases	201	14	215	60	3	63	52	...	11
6. Miscellaneous cases	2,027	1,207	3,234	957	810	1,767	1,448	5	183
7. New land cases	387	398	785	211	191	402	305	...	97
Total.	3,464	2,996	6,460	2,155	1,786	3,941	3,066	6	709

CIVIL CASES (Execution.)

Name of cases.	APPLICATIONS.			DISPOSED OF.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING AT END OF YEAR.		
	Filed in previous years, but not dis- posed of.	Filed in current year.	Total.	Previous years.	Current year.	Total.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Mortgage ...	12	18	30	1	3	4	13	2	11
2. Sale: ...	39	27	66	17	5	22	14	8	22
3. Possession ...	37	17	54	18	...	18	8	9	19
4. Lousal ...	32	12	44	13	2	15	8	2	19
5. Inheritance ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	121	74	195	50	10	60	43	21	71

Revenue appeals against the orders of the Land Revenue Courts lie to the President. There was a very large increase in the number of revenue appeal cases filed during the year 1931-32. The figures are shown in the following statement :—

Filed during.			Disposed of.			Decisions.				
Previous years but not disposed of.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court.	Confirmed or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
42	146	188	39	118	157	103	7	33	1	13

Revenue appeals against the orders of the President's Court lie to His Highness the Maharaja, and the details of such appeals were as follows :—

Filed during.			Disposed of			Decisions.				
Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	41	48	2	27	29	27	...	2	...	...

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

MILITARY POLICE.

The force was commanded by His Highness the Maharaja as commandant and Srijut Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh as Assistant Commandant.
Military Police.

Srijut Ningthoujam Golap Singh continued to hold charge as Subada Major.

The sanctioned strength of the Force is as follows:—

STRENGTH OF FORCE					DETAILS OF FORCE								
At end of previous year	Died during the year	Invalided during the year	Discharged, deserted etc. during the year	Recruited during the year	At the end of the year	No of platoons	No of Indian Officers	No of Havildars	No of Naks	No of Sepoys	No of Buglers	No of Bands men	Total of fighting men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
233	1	18	54	77	231	6	8	16	8	172	5	24	233

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace when required. It supplies guards of honour to His Highness the Maharaja and escorts for him and the President of the Darbar, when necessary. Escorts to go prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British Districts are also taken from the force.

The force is armed with short Lee-Enfield rifles and kukris.

The total cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 32,312.

CIVIL POLICE.

1. Srijut Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Police Member of the Manipur State Darbar, held charge of the Civil Police Department throughout the year under report.

Civil Police.

The strength of the force at the close of the year was one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables, six Writer Constables, 32 Constables and 222 village Choukidars. There was an increase of sixteen village Choukidars over last year's figures.

The total cost of the force amounted to Rs 19,995 during the year under report

The ratio of the Police including the choukidars to the population of the valley is 1 1097

2 There is only one Thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction. The duties of the Thana are primarily the preservation of law and order in the Imphal town and Pana. In special cases of serious crime however investigations are also carried out by the Thana establishment outside these limits. The working of the Thana during the year can be seen from the following statement:—

Thanas

NAME OF THANA	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of conviction (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of accused sent for trial		REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Imphal Thana	140	181	84	131	90	125	70	100	14	22	53.3	75.18	95.28	87.0	

3. There are, in addition to the Thana at Imphal, four outposts, one of which is situated at Sengmai, in the north of the valley, and the other three on the three main roads leading into the valley, one at Mao controlling the Dimapur road, one at Tairelpokpi controlling the Cachar road and the other at Palle controlling the Burmah road.

Outposts

Cattle thieving appeared to be less than in the past during the year under report. 107 head of cattle were reported stolen and 23 were recovered, as against 405 and 37 respectively, reported in the previous year.

The total number of unnatural deaths reported was 57.

4. The following statement shows the number and nature of crimes committed in the valley during the year:—

[illegible]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. **Seijut Rajkumar Dumbra Singh**, Senapati, Judicial Member of the **Manipur State Darbar**, held charge of the Judicial Department throughout the year under report.

2. Criminal and Civil Justice is administered in the State through the medium of various officials sitting together as judicial benches. The highest original Court is the State Darbar, but only a few original cases of a special nature are dealt with in this Court. The next Court to the Darbar is the Cherap Court, consisting of six members, which tries the more important original civil and criminal cases. Below the Cherap Court is the Sadar Panchayet Court consisting of six members, and 12 Rural Panchayet Courts situated outside the capital, consisting of five members each with the exception of Sekmai Panchayet where there are six members. The Rural Panchayet Courts have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment.

The statements in the following paragraphs show the disposal of Criminal and Civil work in the various courts of justice in the State.

Criminal Cases for the year 1931-32.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Number of persons during the year						
	But not disposed of in the previous years	During the current year	Total	Previous years	Present year	Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment and Fine	Other punishment	Committed or transferred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Manipur State Darbar		11	11		11	11	11	4	5		4	2	6
Cherap Court	3	280	292	3	233	236	40	95	67	69	67	3	34
Town Panchayet Court	6	59	65	5	55	60	13	45	8	26	2	2	6
Total	9	350	368	8	349	357	64	144	80	95	73	7	45
Maklang Panchayet	2	3	3		3	3		2					5
Chombung Panchayet	1	15	16	1	15	16	3	24		3			2
Chingnung Panchayet	4	1	1										
Chongmai Panchayet		34	34		31	34	6	25		19			15
Chindung Panchayet		4	4		4	4	1	2		1			
Yarigo Panchayet		16	16		16	16	10	12		4			6
Gumbol Awang Panchayet	1	40	47	1	46	47	27	24		18			36
Chairhok Panchayet		26	26		25	25	10	17		8			7
Chahomnidan Panchayet	3	46	49	3	43	46	18	74		2			4
Wangling Panchayet	9	48	57	9	42	51	17	33		2			9
Langmoldong Panchayet		22	22		20	20	6	9		4			83
Diakhang Panchayet		53	53		52	52	45	19		12			49
Meirang Panchayet		20	20		18	18	1	9		4			25
Total	11	334	348	14	318	332	134	250		73			232
Grand total	23	693	716	22	607	629	218	394	80	171	73	7	277

* The Maklang and Chingnung Panchayets were burnt to the ground on 13-11-31 and 20-3-32 respectively

Civil Cases (Original Suits) for the year 1931-32.

Name of Court	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Method of disposal during the year.			
	But not disposed of in the previous years.	Current year.	Total.	Previous years.	Current year.	Total.	Experte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur State Darbar		38	38		35	35	5	11	4	15
Cherap Court	8	420	428	8	409	417	83	15	145	174
Town Panchayet Comit.	40	713	753	35	687	722	251	8	153	310
Total	48	1,171	1,219	43	1,131	1,174	339	24	302	499
Maklaug Panchayet	1	12	13	1	10	11	4	6	1	
Saombung Panchayet	2	79	81	2	75	77	9	15	20	33
Changnung Panchayet										
Sekmai Panchayet	7	111	118	7	111	118	12	54	13	39
Irinbung Panchayet		80	80		80	80	16	26	28	10
Wangor Panchayet	4	100	104	4	97	101	31	26	27	14
Nambol Awang Panchayet	6	104	110	6	99	105	97	38	7	23
Yarbok Panchayet	8	73	81	8	72	80	9	41	8	22
Mahommedan Panchayet	13	156	169	13	153	166	49	26	64	27
Wangyung Panchayet	51	112	163	51	87	138	22	51	12	23
Langmeidong Panchayet	10	197	117	9	103	112	17	38	23	34
Bishenpur Panchayet	29	276	285	29	248	277	73	68	81	55
Monang Panchayet		143	143		133	133	31	25	38	39
Total	131	1,333	1,464	130	1,208	1,338	313	414	352	319
Grand Total	179	2,504	2,683	173	2,399	2,572	652	448	654	818

Civil cases (execution) for the year 1931-32.

Name of Court	Applications			Disposed of			Nature of applications pending at end of year		
	Previous years.	Current year.	Total.	Previous years.	Current year.	Total.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur State Darbar	42	15	57	16	6	22	5	4	26
Cherap Court	127	144	271	67	59	126	58	27	60
Town Panchayet Court	169	396	565	105	208	313	81	47	64
Total	338	555	893	188	333	521	144	78	150

Fishery and certain miscellaneous cases, are also accepted and tried by the Court of the President of the Darbar, and are as under :—

Miscellaneous cases including fishery cases etc. for the year 1931-32.

Name of Court.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			
	But not disposed of in previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
His Highness' Revisional Court	37	60	127	8	64	72	
Manipur State Darbar	151	114	265	63	77	140	
President's Court	60	525	585	53	483	536	
Cherap Court	43	146	189	33	116	151	
Town Panchayet Court	19	114	133	10	97	107	
Total	310	989	1,299	167	839	1,006	

3. Appeals from the Rural Panchayets and the Sadar Panchayet lie to the Cherap Court, from there to the Darbar and finally to His Highness the Maharaja.

A statement of these appeals is shown herewith :—

Criminal Appeals for the year 1931-32.

Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.			Sentences.					
	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to lower Court.	Proceedings quashed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
His Highness' Revisional Court.	3	26	29	3	18	21	15	1	4	1	2	
Manipur State Darbar.	8	91	99	5	76	81	47	15	13	1	4	
Cherap Court.	41	41	82	39	39	78	20	11	3	1	4	
Total.	11	158	169	11	133	144	62	27	25	4	6	

These Courts are for the benefit of the Manipuri population in the valley; the Manipuri Hill tribes being subject to other courts as explained in Part II of this report.

Civil appeals for the year 1931-32.

Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of			Decisions.				
	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to lower court.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
His Highness' Revisional Court	31	133	164	15	101	116	104	1	7	4	...
Manipur State Darbar	87	305	327	87	225	312	215	17	40	17	23
Cherap Court	6	321	392	6	311	317	185	21	51	27	33
Total	124	759	883	108	637	745	504	39	98	48	55

PRISONS.

1. The Imphal Jail was opened in the year 1892 and since that date up to the end of the year under report, 6,505 male convicts, 86 female convicts, 735 civil prisoners and 131 lunatics have been accommodated in the Jail.

The President, Manipur State Darbar held charge of the Jail during the year under report.

The Jail staff consisted of one Jailer, one Deputy Jailer, one Assistant Jailer, one Clerk, 16 Warders, including 2 temporary Warders, and 6 other servants. The post of Deputy Jailer was created during the year; one of the officials shown in last year's report as being a clerk became the Assistant Jailer and the Assistant Jailer became Deputy Jailer.

2. The number of prisoners remaining from the previous year was 149 males and one female, while there was a considerable increase in the number of prisoners who were admitted during the year as is shown below :—

	1931-32		1930-31	
	Male	female	Male	female
Convicts	292	7	150	1
Undertrial prisoners	399	10	214	1
Civil prisoners	18	0	21	0
Lunatics	4	0	8	0
Total	713	17	393	2

Out of the total of 409 undertrial prisoners, 167 were convicted. Out of the total of 317 convicts and civil prisoners, 208 were Manipuri Hindus, 13 were Manipuri Mahommedans, 83 were Hill men and 6 were foreigners, while of the 7 female prisoners 4 were Manipuri Hindus and 3 were Hill women.

The average period of detention before conviction or release, of undertrial prisoners was 15 days.

Daily average of prison population	195-67
Daily average of sick	15-86
Escaped convicts	10
Recaptured convict	1
Convicts with sentences of 3 weeks or less	11
Convicts under the age of 16	14

The increase in the number of escaped convicts was due to a carefully concerted plan by which 7 prisoners managed to escape on one night.

The following prisoners remained in the Jail at the end of the year :-

	1931-32		1930-31.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.
Convicts	181	3	129	1
Undertrial prisoners	21	1	17	0
Civil prisoners			1	0
Lunatics.	4	0	2	0
Total.	206	4	149	1

Out of this total, 150 were Manipuris 52 were Hill men and 1 were foreigners, while out of the 4 female prisoners 3 were Manipuris and 1 was a Hill woman.

31 convicts were punished for offences committed while in Jail during the year.

5 deaths occurred in the Jail, 4 of which were convicts and one was an undertrial prisoner.

One prisoner Jodonang Kabui was hanged at the Jail on the morning of 20th August 1931.

During the year 4 lunatics were admitted into the Jail for treatment of whom 2 were released before the expiry of the year and 4 remained, including 2 from the previous year.



3. The prison labour was distributed throughout the year as follows:-
Jail labour

	1931-32.	1930-31
	Men for one day	
(a) Palace moat (labour free)	6115	6742
(b) Work at contract prices for State P W D., Town Fund, State Sadar Thana and Kongha Bazar.	4035	6690
(c) Police Bazar (labour free)	375	
(d) Arts & Crafts do	112	
(e) Civil Hospital for antimosquito work labour free.	20	
(f) Work at daily rates.	1286	4158
(g) Jail garden.	1566	3070
(h) Jail workshop	15112	2611
(i) Jail service	10693	10603
(j) Sent to court for trial	1158	481
(k) Undertrial.	4301	2164
(l) Cells and Lunatics.	195	807
(m) Sick.	5806	4295
	57131	11,957

4. The following statement shows the receipts of the Jail during the year as compared with those of the previous year

	1931-32.	1930-31
Contracts.	1,277-2 -3	1,688-8 -10
Daily labour	1,586-12-0	790-11-0
Durries, Newar etc	1,615-2 -7	59-11-5
Mustard oil and oil cake.	1,047-13-0	1,460-5 -0
Jail garden	112-4 -0	
Miscellaneous	207-3 -0	47-12-0
Sale of yarn	1,878-14-3	
Civil prisoners	66-2 -8	61-8 -0
Total.	7,791-6 -6	4,111-11-3

A sum of Rs. 6,142 was expended on the purchase of raw materials against Rs. 2,246 expended last year. This large increase was due to the purchase of yarn etc, chiefly for the Arts and Crafts Department of the State who then bought the yarn from the Jail.

A sum of Rs. 1,430 on account of uncollected bills was outstanding at the close of the year as compared with Rs. 830 in 1930-31.

The total cost of the Jail establishment, prisoners and upkeep amounts to Rs. 10,202-5-6.

A mistake was made in arriving at the total of last year's establishment rate, which should have been Rs. 11,471-2-3 instead of Rs. 15,424.

5. The system of allowing convicts remission for good conduct and good work was introduced during the year. The scale of remissions is granted according to the rules laid down for Jails in British India.

The Jail workshop was considerably enlarged and as a result many more prisoners can now be employed on useful and constructive work such as rearing and dhurry-making than could be employed in previous years.

PRODUCTION.

Weather and Crops.

districts and countries.

1,80,116 acres, an increase of 5,500 bighas on last year.

chillies are grown in the valley. The outturn of these crops was good.

Price of food grains

Articles	April 1931	May 1931.	June 1931	July 1931.	August 1931	September 1931	October 1931.	November 1931	December 1931	January 1932.	February 1932	March 1932.
	Per Rupee	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee	Per Rupee	Per Rupee	Per Rupee	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee	Per Rupee	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.
	s ch	s ch.	s ch.	s ch	s ch	s ch.	s. ch.	s ch	s. ch.	s ch.	s. ch.	s. ch.
Paddy												
Rice 1st quality	22-8	24-0	24-0	23-8	22-0	22-0	22-8	25-0	30-8	34-0	33-0	33-8
Rice 2nd quality	25-0	26-8	27-0	26-8	25-8	26-0	26-0	28-0	34-0	38-8	37-0	37-8
Matikahat	9-8	9-0	8-12	9-0	8-8	6-12	6-8	6-0	6-0	10-8	9-8	9-4
	Per Md	Per Md	Per Md	Per Md	Per Md.	Per Md.	Per Md.	Per Md.	Per Md.	Per Md.	Per Md	Per Md.
	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	1-2-0	1-2-0	1-2-0	1-2-0	1-0-0	1-0-0	1-0-0	-10-0	-10-0	-10-0	-10-0	-10-0

3. The Manipuris have a natural aptitude for certain kinds of skilled labour. They are good carpenters and stonemasons and many are now becoming qualified motor mechanics. In the State itself, wages for these artisans remain low, a good carpenter receiving about As 12 per diem only.

The average price of unskilled labour in the valley remained at six annas a day.

The main crop in Manipur is rice, and a considerable rice trade is carried on both in and outside the State.

The following statement shows the amount of rice in maunds exported from the State during the year:—

Month.	Free to certain Government Bodies.				Export on payment.				Total of rice exported.	
	By Lorries.		By Carts.		By Lorries.		By Carts.			
	1	2	3		4		5		6	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
April	2,338	423	384	444	1,796	14,337	120	3,030	4,638	18,204
May	1,759	1,770	24	408	23,381	11,592	1,224	2,904	20,388	18,674
June	3,617	1,556	48	168	1,997	8,602	108	2,904	5,770	12,390
July	2,168	1,200			2,921	7,028		552	5,089	8,789
August	3,172	5,313	84	708	2,745	1,477			6,001	7,498
September	6,166	7,983	480	516	4,759	1,235		84	11,405	9,838
October	2,569	3,687	193	72	2,323	11,915	276	201	6,164	15,993
November	3,911	4,663	168	48	4,825	16,753	428	144	9,072	21,681
December	6,117	6,588	489	248	3,163	15,708	84	588	9,844	23,172
January	4,437	1,939	36		3,219	18,833	204		7,921	20,772
February	51	11,94			19,274	22,526	8,252		27,577	23,720
March	170	3,412	224		29,291	21,356	8,162	12	28,851	2,4781
Total.	35,905	39,731	3,228	2,652	90,694	153,412	21,898	9,492	1,51,725	2,05,287

The State also produces an excellent breed of ponies and cattle in which much trading is done inside the State. The former are exported for sale outside the State, and the latter would be, if permission was to be given by the Darbar. Such permission has however been withheld in the past owing to the Government of India refusing to allow the State to levy an export tax on such cattle. Fearing that unrestricted permission might mean serious depletion in the cattle in the State, the Darbar have continued to adhere to their decision, but the matter is now under consideration, and it is hoped that the new year will see some arrangements made for the export of cattle and the institution of what would undoubtedly be a flourishing trade.

The Manipuris are also expert weavers, and large but mostly local trading is carried out in Manipuri made cloth of all descriptions.

Other exports from Manipur are timber, hides, wheat, molasses, chillies, mustard oil and ghee. The export of live stock in the form of pigeons, fowls etc. is also very considerable.

Buffaloes and cattle are allowed to be exported through the State from Burma to British India on payment of a transit fee and during the year 589 cattle (including buffaloes) passed through the State as against 1752 exported in 1930-31. 350 ponies were exported from the State as against 580 exported in 1930-31. The fall in the number of cattle etc. exported was due to the rinderpest outbreak on account of which export was totally prohibited in the latter part of the year.

The principal imports are piece goods, kerosine oil, salt, dried fish, hardware, cigarettes, betelnut, lime and thread. The demand for corrugated iron is on the increase and this commodity is now being imported on a large scale to meet local demands.

5. Fish, next to rice, is one of the most important fares in Manipur, and the country, with its many lakes and streams produces a very large amount of fish. Most of the large lakes and streams are preserved as State fisheries and these are auctioned each year. By dint of much investigation and labour several new fisheries were discovered during the year, and as a result the revenue collected under this head did not fall as was expected but showed an increase.

The demand and collection figures of the last five years are as follows :—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Collection</u>
1927-28	75,605	69,187
1928-29	76,472	75,099
1929-30	68,196	65,070
1930-31	80,288	73,786
1931-32	79,716	71,294

From next year a new policy with regard to these fisheries is being instituted. Wherever possible small village fisheries of under Rs. 100 in value are being settled with the villages concerned for a period of ten years, and most of the remaining fisheries are being settled for 5 year periods instead of being granted for one year only, as in the past.

It is hoped in this way to alleviate the troubles of the villagers whose fisheries were often taken by persons desirous of exploiting them and of extorting high prices from them, and to encourage the genuine fishery pattadars to improve and take care of their fisheries; and not as in the past, merely endeavour to extract all that they can at once with no thought of making improvements for the future.

6. A new venture was initiated during the year under report by the institution of an Industries or Arts and Crafts department. It was decided to acquire the stock of Manipuri made goods (chiefly for sale in the European market) which had been collected by Mrs. E. M. Jolly, Companion to Her Highness the Maharani, who had started a small business in that line, and to use these as a nucleus for the stock of the new department. Mrs. Jolly, expressing her willingness, her business with its "good will" was duly purchased by the State, and the Manipur State Arts and Crafts department came into existence. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani kindly allowed Mrs. Jolly to continue in the business, and the State have been fortunate enough to secure her services at a comparatively low figure. Mrs. Jolly now supervises the work of the new department in addition to her other duties as Companion to Her Highness the Maharani, and is assisted by one clerk, one storekeeper and a chaprassi.

The object of the department is to endeavour to encourage cottage industries, especially the weaving of cotton and silk materials by Manipuri women and to create a market in which such articles can be sold.

A market undoubtedly exists for the disposal of materials and articles required in the Indian market such as, muslin, puggarees, razais etc etc. but there are practically no Manipuri traders who are prepared to leave the State and trade in these articles in India. The result is that the supply far outruns the demand, which is made only by the Marwari merchants in the bazar in the British Reserve, and the actual workers who produce the materials etc are forced to accept extremely low prices in return for their goods.

It is with the intention of giving encouragement to trade both inside and outside the State, that this department has been started.

As mentioned above, the stock accumulated by Mrs. Jolly and acquired from her consisted of articles specially designed by her for European tastes, and at present endeavours are being made chiefly to expand this line of activities. It is proposed to devote attention to the manufacture and disposal of other goods required in the Indian market after the department becomes firmly established and as opportunity occurs. At the same time one of the chief aims of the department is to maintain and encourage the reproduction of the Old Manipuri national designs as far as possible, even in articles designed for purchase by Europeans, and the making of such articles will, it is hoped, bring encouragement financial and otherwise to the actual Manipuri women who sit at their looms and produce the work.

1931-32 was an unfortunate year in which to start a venture of this kind Mrs. Jolley had to proceed to England on sick leave in September 1931 but expressed her willingness to endeavour to push the sale of

articles of the Arts and Crafts in Europe. For this purpose a certain sum of money was granted to her but, as could indeed be the only result at the present time, the world-wide financial depression, and the institution in England of new tariffs, prevented her from effecting any large amount of new business.

In spite of the extreme difficulties of trade, a considerable number of agents were procured in India during the year, and the results of the year's working may on the whole be considered to be satisfactory.

The following figures explain the working of the Department during its first difficult, but nevertheless fairly successful, year:—

<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>Receipts.</u>
Purchase of original stock	1,950	
Establishment ...	1,925	
Postage ...	509	
Purchase of yarn ...	1,495	Sale Proceeds 4,300
Payment to workers	4,691	
Miscellaneous ...	292	
Total	10,862	

Besides the actual cash receipts, the value of the stock in Imphal after the deduction of 10% per depreciation was Rs 4,234, that of the stock with Agents outside the State was Rs. 3,853 and there were outstanding bills to the value of Rs. 568 remaining to be collected.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

7. The Darbar have for many years considered that the possibility of increasing the forest revenue needs detailed and careful investigation. A start has been made this year by the institution of a separate department for this subject, and the transfer thereto of all matters connected with the forest tolls, grass, orchid bees-wax and other mahals, and the salt wells etc.

Srijut Lairenmayum Ibohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, State Darbar was appointed as the first Forest Member in charge of this department from 1st November 1931.

Since that date up to March 31st 1932 the Forest Member toured 37 days in the State.

44 Forest cases were filed in his court during this period, of which disposed of 34 cases, leaving 10 cases undisposed of at the end of the year. 9 of these 10 cases were connected with the matter of "Ukol" which has been causing much trouble, and action on which has been held up pending the result of local enquiries which will be made early next year jointly by the Forest Member and one of the Assistants to the President in the Hills.

8. The most important Forests at present worked and belonging to the State are those situated along the Manipur-Cachar boundary on the Eastern Borders of the State. Since the year 1914-15 an arrangement has been in force whereby the Assam Forest Department works these forests for the State, retaining 25% of the revenue collected, as a contribution towards the upkeep of the staff required for the purpose. The collection from the Cachar Forests for the current year, and forwarded for deposit into the State Funds, was extremely low this year.

This was due, partly to the serious slump in the sale of all forest products, but mainly owing to an order passed by the Government of Assam suspending the payment of the State's Cachar Forest dues pending investigation into a case which had arisen between one of the Forest contractors and a local Kukis village.

The order was passed before the Darbar had been given any opportunity of representing their views, and although it was later rescinded, the close of the financial year had intervened, and the sum was credited into the accounts of the year 1932-33 and could not be shown in the accounts of the year under report.

The following are the figures of collection of the forest revenue of the State by the Assam Forest Department authorities in Cachar for the last five years, and as will be seen there has been a steady and alarming decline in revenue each year.

Head of Receipt	1st January to 31st December				1st January to 30th June
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Timber	47,279	21,416	19,142	8,530	2,139
Bamboos	1,950	1,495	1,541	692	455
Grazing dues	140	--			
Firewood	458	279	193	310	146
Canes	565	433	13	467	
Sugarcane	35	33	13	22	29
Patha leaves		7	10	14	8
Total Rs.	48,441	23,663	20,912	10,035	2,774

9. Forest revenue is also collected from certain Toll Stations, instituted in various places in the valley of Manipur. They were started as a means of collecting forest dues from persons bringing in timber and fire wood etc. from the low lying hills surrounding the valley. The collection and regulation of the royalty

system for such timber etc. would have necessitated a large and expensive staff, and it was considered that the alternative arrangement of erecting toll gates on the main roads entering into the valley, and collecting dues therefrom, would be a satisfactory substitute. Accordingly four toll Stations were erected on the main channels of import, and a collecting mohurriah with a peon was placed in charge of each.

This arrangement continued until this year when it was decided to sell the toll stations in public auction, and affect a saving by withdrawing the Staffs. Three of the four toll stations were sold, the most important one at Ithai, being left under the old management until the result of the new experiment could be ascertained.

On the whole the experiment has been successful and the revenue this year from the toll stations amounted to Rs. 7,332 as against Rs. 5,543 collected last year. In addition to this better figure of revenue there was the saving of the pay of three toll establishments.

10. Another considerable source of revenue is that collected from the sale of grass mahals in the valley. These are auctioned each year, and in the year under report produced a sum of Rs. 3,687 as against a sum of Rs. 3,951 collected in the previous year.

11. Revenue is also produced by the sale of monopolies for the collection of bees wax, elephant tusks and deer horns, "Agar" and Orchids. At present the collection from these sources is low.

Tea seed is also sold in small quantities.

An attempt was made during the year to sell the monopoly rights of certain lime pits and as a result a sum of Rs 567 was collected.

12. The following are the figures of collection of the various kinds of forest revenue, compared with those of the previous year :—

<u>Revenue.</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1930-31</u>
Cachar Forests	3,692	17,377
Toll Stations	7,332	5,543
Grass Mahals	3,687	3,951
Monopolies	820	600
Tea Seed	90	148
Lime Pits	567	...
Miscellaneous	109	..
	<u>16,297</u>	<u>27,619</u>

13. This matter has in the past been much neglected. There used to be a considerable number of salt wells in the valley the monopolies for working which were sold the State. As imported salt gradually found its way into the State markets the demand for Manipuri made salt became less and less, and as a result the existing salt wells were allowed to fall into disrepair. Pure Manipuri made salt is however still essential for certain religious purposes and undoubtedly a sale for it still remains.

Certain wells were repaired during the year under report with the result that the revenue increased from Rs. 1,723 collected in 1930-31 to Rs. 1968 (The actual demand for 1931-32 was Rs. 2,623.)

Another reason for the fall in the sales of the indigenous salt is that it was often adulterated with foreign salt. This has now been prohibited by order of the Darbar, and it is hoped that the demand for pure Manipuri salt will now increase, and that the ancient trade in this commodity will improve.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

Three supernumerary budgets are prepared each year for the State and are called the Valley Budget, the Hills Budget and the Water Works Budget. Together these form the main State Budget. This year care has been taken to preserve the identity of each of these budgets whenever figures concerning the State Budget have been given.

1. The revenue receipts for the financial year 1931-32 were estimated at Rs. 8,59,398 whereas the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs 5,76,022 only, showing a short collection of Rs 2,83,376. The expenditure during the year was estimated at Rs 8,49,099 whereas the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,97,534, a sum of Rs. 51,545 remaining unexpended from the allotments at the end of the year.

These figures show a deficit on the years working of Rs. 2,21,532 (the difference between the actual expenditure of Rs. 7,97,534 and the actual receipts of Rs. 5,76 022) which is at first sight alarming. It must be remembered however that this is chiefly due to the extension of the last date of the land revenue collection season from March 31st to June 30th. Land revenue collections invariably increase during the last three months of the collection season, as the cultivators then make special efforts to pay to avoid the imposition of fines and other coercive measures which come into force after the last day of the revenue collecting season. The extension of this date has meant that the main land revenue collections will be affected after March 31st 1932. This will be borne out by a perusal of the land revenue collection figures which show that whereas the estimated figure is Rs. 4,80,000 the actual figure of collection up to March 31st is only Rs. 2,31,713.

Full details of the items of revenue and expenditure are given in the following paragraphs.

2. The following statement shows the actual heads of revenue provided for in the budget, and brief reasons are given to explain important differences between the budgeted and actual figures.

Head of Demand.	1931-32.		1930-31 Actual Receipts.
	Budget Estimate.	Actual Receipts.	
1	2	3	4
VALLEY BUDGET.			
Land Revenue ...	4,80,000	2,31,713 -1-0	4,61,886
Fisheries ...	72,000	74,294 6-0	73,786
Foreigners' Tax ...	8,000	7,719-14-0	8,371
Ferry ...	1,000	935 -0-0	840
Salt ...	2,000	1,968 -5-6	1,723
Forest ...	38,000	15,972 -6-9	27,713
Law and Justice ...	14,000	11,433-12-0	12,041
Jail ...	17,000	13,510 -3-6	4,112
Excise ...	5,000	4,513-13-6	4,841
Kabaw Valley compensation	6,270	6,270 -0-0	6,270
Income tax and Trading			
License fees ...	10,000	6,365 -6-1	6,441
Cart Tax ...	32,000	43,985-12-0 }	42,463
Cattle Tax ...	25,000	4,318-12-0 }	
Fines ...	7,000	12,192 -8-6	...
Registration Fees ...	3,000	3,077 -2-0	...
Dog Tax ...	1,000	3,346 -0-0	...
Vehicle Tax ...	2,000	1,437 4-0	...
Motor Mail contract ...	4,200	4,200 -0-0	...
Interest on Investments ...	16,000	15,180-10-0	...
His Highness Private			
Works ...	2,000	34-12-0	...
Miscellaneous ...	18,000	25,135-15-2	53,699
Library ...	...	4,084 -0-0	...
Hydro Electric Scheme ...	1,500	1,500 -0-0	...
HILLS BUDGET.			
(See Part II of this Report)			
Hill House Tax ...	75,000	70,748 -0-0	73,842
Sale Proceeds of Ammunition	4,000	588 -8-4	4,692
WATER WORKS BUDGET.			
Water Rate ...	16,228	8,266 -8-0 }	16,185
Interest on Investments ...	3,200	3,200 -0-0 }	
Total Rs.	8,59,398	5,76,021-12-1	7,98,905

- (i) An explanation for the drop of this figure will be found in Chapter II. It will be seen that the collection of land revenue up to March 31st 1932 was Rs. 2,48,287 short of the estimated figure, and

Land Revenue.

this figure in itself is greater than the total deficit on the year's workings. It is not incorrect to say therefore that the year's deficit is due mainly to the change of the land revenue collection season as explained in Chapter VI. It is however obvious that the collection of land revenue is much behindhand, and even with the extra few months grace given to the people, the collection is bound to fall far below normal. This is due chiefly to the universal world wide financial depression in all markets, particularly those outside the State.

- ii) In spite of the general scarcity of money, by dint of opening new fisheries and with the help of good weather conditions, the fishery collections of the year exceeded the budget estimates and were very satisfactory.

Fisheries.
- iii) The Forests revenue suffered severely as will be seen. This was due mainly to the serious slump in the timber market and as a result very little income coming in from the State Forests on the Cachar border. Even the little income there was from this source was stopped temporarily, by orders of the Assam Government, in connection with a case for which the State can in no way be held liable. This has since been admitted and the order has been rescinded, but the revenue that was stopped, instead of being shown in this year, was credited after March 31st and will be shown in next year's receipts.

Forests
- iv) The budget estimated figure was here too high. In previous years there were no separate heads for Law and Justice, and Justice and fines, and it was forgotten when the budget was prepared that the heading fines had been taken out of this head and that a separate estimate was made for it. As a result the old figure of previous budgets, was entered as the estimate, as had been the past practice.

Law and Justice.
- (v) The difference between the estimate and the actual realization here is due to an error having been committed in preparing the original budget figures. The ordinary figures as supplied in previous years were increased on both sides by Rs 10,000 on account of the Arts and Crafts. While Rs 10,000 could be spent by the Arts and Crafts, it would be impossible to realize that figure from sales, as nothing would be left with which to purchase stock. The value of the Arts and Crafts stock in hand represents most of the difference in these figures.

Jail.

- (vi) The fall under this head was, of course, due to reduced assessments owing to the fall in the incomes of the merchants who are charged income tax.
Income Tax etc.
- (vii) This figure showed a very satisfactory result of the policy adopted this year by the Darbar of removing the ban on the export of rice except for a very short period during the rains.
Salt Tax.
- (viii) It was hoped that the Government of India would not object to the levy by the State of a tax on the export of cattle beyond the confines of the State, and on this account a high figure of revenue was expected and included in the budget. The tax has not as yet, however, been levied, and the export of cattle is still prohibited, as Government have not yet communicated final orders in the matter.
Cattle Tax.
- (ix) The details of this head and last year's figures are as Miscellaneous shown below :--

<u>Head of Receipt</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1930-31</u>
House rent and furniture hire .	675	485
Land Revenue fines . .	Included in Maj. Hd. Fines.	4,830
Partition and survey fees .	247	452
Education fees . . .	1,471	1,160
Registration fees . . .	Separate Maj. Hd.	2,750
Interest on Promissory notes . . .	..	9,000
Hide monopoly . . .	91	342
Sales from P. W. D. stock and stores . . .	5,790	13,627
Refunds of Advances . . .	Transferred to Capital Account	3,008
Recovery of agricultural advances . . .	..	521
Sale of Books . . .	Separate Maj. Hd.	4,309
Mail contract . . .	..	4,200
Hydro Electric current charges . . .	Now separated from State accounts	671
Miscellaneous items . . .	16,861	7,544
<u>Total Rs.</u>	<u>25,135</u>	<u>53,699</u>

The "Miscellaneous items" receipts were large, chiefly due to the sale at half cost price of anti-rinderpest serum during the recent epidemic.

(x) The water rate collection was even worse than in previous years. This is due, partly to the people believing that steps will be taken in the near future for the improvement of the supply and the reduction of the rate, and being unwilling to pay their rates until these possibilities take definite shape, and partly to the general poverty and lack of money among the people in the town areas.

3. The following statement shows the actual distribution of expenditure as provided for in the budget, and brief reasons are given to explain important differences between the budgetted and actual figures.

Head of Expenditure.	1931-32.		1930-31.
	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
<u>VALLEY BUDGET.</u>			
Administration ...	79,671	78,734	62,931
Land Revenue ...	52,531	43,920	46,030
Salt ...	500	480	...
Forest ...	2,478	1,807	2,176
Law and Justice ...	18,870	18,944	19,759
Maharaja's Civil List ...	1,69,668	1,53,564	1,65,405
State Works ...	1,17,384	1,16,250	1,26,264
Military Police ...	38,518	37,811	39,365
Civil Police ...	20,862	20,259	21,149
Jail ...	25,718	28,675	15,803
Medical ...	32,933	29,920	31,421
Education ...	59,070	55,105	54,994
Expedition and Tours ...	1,000	478	2,707
Payments ...	5,000	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Institutions ...	10,612	11,223	9,906
Veterinary ...	4,888	9,456	5,565
Repayment of Government Loan ...	40,000	40,000	40,000
Gratuity and Pension ...	12,500	13,629	18,208
Mail Contract Security ...	1,200	1,200	1,200
Census Operations ...	1,000	845	1,359
His Highness's Private works ...	2,000	1,588	...
<u>HILLS BUDGET.</u>			
(see Part II of this Report.)			
Budget Expenditure ...	1,43,285	1,20,132	1,07,691
<u>WATER WORKS BUDGET.</u>			
Budget Expenditure ...	9,391	8,534	5,731
Total ...	8,49,099	7,97,534	7,62,664

(i) Savings were affected owing to the abolition of the establishment of three of the Forest Tolls and their auction to monopolists.

(ii) Expenditure beyond the estimated figure under this head was due to expenses incurred in connection with the Arts and Crafts, owing to the creation of a working stock.

(iii) The large excess expenditure in this head was due to the necessity of having to purchase large quantities of serum to combat the attack of rinderpest, which prevailed in violent form in the State for the last four months of the year.

Details of expenditure under each of the major heads of the Valley Budget shown above, will be found at the end of this report in appendix II.

4. The items of expenditure and receipts of the Capital Account during the year, were as shown in the following statements :—

EXPENDITURE

Head of Expenditure	1931-32		1930-31.
	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.
Hydro Electric Scheme (Flood damage)	5,030	2,259	54,039
State works (ditto)	6,587	6,195	
Hill works (ditto)	6,563	6,163	
Building and miscellaneous advances	5,000	4,334	3,088
Permanent advances (Departmental)		1,050	1,000
Fixed Deposit		80,000	2,00,000
Currency Transfer		1,50,000	1,20,000
Viceroy's visit			34,948
Hydro Electric Scheme			4,028
P. W. D. Stock and Stores	70,000	29,707	
Total Rs.		2,79,708	4,20,103

RECEIPTS.

Head of Receipts	1931-32		1930-31.
	Budget Estimate	Actual Receipts.	Actual Receipts.
Recoveries of advances per pay bills	3,000	4,320	5,320
Refund of advances (cash)		1,616	
P. W. D. Stock and Stores	70,000	27,550	...
Fixed Deposit		2,00,000	...
Currency Transfer		1,50,000	1,20,000
Gun Fund		...	2,925
Government Loan		...	99,000
Total Rs.		3,83,486	2,27,245

The Darbar passed a resolution during the year, that interest would be charged on all State advances according to the rates charged in India by the Government of India.

Interest on scarcity and other special loans is charged and collected according to special rates.

5. The figures below show the consolidated statement of the accounts discussed in the previous paragraphs and the State closing balance as compared with similar figures of the previous years :—

Head of Account.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Valley Budget ...	4,93,219	7,82,720	6,68,888	7,76,933
Hills Budget ...	71,336		1,20,132	
Water Works Budget ...	11,466	16,185	8,534	5,731
Capital Account ...	3,83,486	2,27,245	2,79,708	4,20,103
Total ...	9,59,507	10,26,150	10,77,262	12,02,767
Add closing balance of the previous year	1,92,326	3,68,943	...	...
Closing Balance ...	...	...	74,571	1,92,326
Grand Total ...	11,51,833	13,95,093	11,51,833	13,95,093

It will be seen that the State's closing balance at the end of the year, according to the above statement, was Rs 74,571 as against a closing balance in the previous year of 1,92,326. The chief reasons for this depletion were the extension of the land revenue collection season and the general financial stringency which affected all classes.

The closing balance shown in the State cash book on March 31, 1932 was actually Rs 71,754. The difference between this figure and the closing balance figure shown above is Rs 2,817. This is explained by the inclusion of the Hydro Electric accounts in the State cash book which showed a debit balance of Rs. 2,808, added to the sum of Rs. due on account of commission on bank cheques which was written off during the year. The Hydro Electric accounts will in future be kept entirely separate from the other State Accounts.

6 The following is a statement of the investments held by the State on March 31st 1932.
Invested Funds.

Investment.	Rate.	Amount Invested.	Annual Interest.
10 Year Bonds 1932	6 %	1,90,000	6,000
Loan 1945-55	5 %	1,40,000	7,000
Fixed Deposit	4 %	50,000	2,000
Fixed Deposit	3½ %	30,000	1,050
Post Office Cash Certificates 1935		2,390	
Total		3,22,390	16,050

7. There are two loans outstanding against the State contracted with the Government of India, the first, taken in 1917-18 for Rs. 2,75,000 at 5% interest, and the second taken in 1929-30 for Rs. 99,000 at 6% interest. The balance due on the former loan on March 31st 1932 was Rs. 1,22,466 and on the latter Rs. 99,000, leaving the State indebted to the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 2,21,466

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

The State Medical Department was in the charge of Srijut Syamacharan Singh, Medical Member of the State Darbar. The medical arrangements of the State were under the direct supervision of the Civil Surgeons of the British Reserve, Major L. R. Daboo, M. D., I. M. S. from 1-4-31 to 18-11-31, Major Colin McIver M. D., I. M. S. from 19-11-31 to 4-3-32 and Dr. S. C. Roy, A. M. S. from 4-3-32 to 31-3-32, for the benefit of whose services, the State pays Rs. 1,200 per annum to Government.

Major Daboo toured 22 days, Major McIver 6 days and Dr. Roy 10 days in the State, during the year under report. In addition, Government continued to lend the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon who was in charge of the State Civil Hospital at Imphal throughout the year.

There are at present 11 State Doctors, fully qualified up to S. A. S. standard, 20 compounders, 2 assistant compounders and 17 vaccinators working in the State.

2. The Civil Hospital at Imphal is the central and largest hospital in the State. In addition, in Imphal, there are hospitals attached to the Palace, Military Police Line and the Jail, as well as as a Leper Asylum. There are six dispensaries actually in the valley at which inpatients can be treated, two of them having been constructed last year. These two at Sugnu and Pukba being primarily for use by hillmen, were constructed, and will be maintained from the Hill Budget, and the figures of patients etc. will be found in Part II of this report.

There was some decrease in the number of patients treated in the valley dispensaries during the year, the number being 56,823 outdoor and 770 indoor patients as against 64,124 and 602 respectively, in the previous year. The apparent drop in the figures of outdoor patients is due to the fact that included in last year's figures were old and new outdoor cases, whereas the figures this year represent only new outdoor cases.

There was a large increase in the number of outdoor patients treated at the Imphal Leper Asylum. The figures were 287 outdoor and 3 indoor patients as against 117 and 25 respectively, in the previous year.

87 Major and 396 minor operations were performed during the year at the Imphal Civil Hospital as against 89 and 610 respectively in the previous year, while the total number of minor operations performed in the valley dispensaries was 300 as against 166 in 1930-31.

3. 9541 primary vaccinations and 469 revaccinations were carried out during the year as against 18,042 and 5,808 respectively in the previous year. The apparent drop in these figures is due to the fact that last year's figures included vaccinations and revaccinations in the Hills, whereas this year's figures are only for those performed in the valley. Figures for vaccination and revaccination in the Hills will be found in Part II of this report.

Vaccination.

4. Sporadic cases of cholera occurred during the year. 35 persons were attacked, of whom 21 died.

Epidemics.

5. The State Doctor in charge of the Mao Dispensary examines all persons entering the State. Detected kala-azar cases are reported to the Imphal Civil Hospital, where proper examination and treatment is accorded. 33 cases of Kala-azar were treated during the year as against 69 in the previous year. Several cases reported voluntarily.

Kala-azar.

6. Anti-Rabic treatment with vaccine is carried out at the the Imphal Civil Hospital. 92 patients were treated during the year as against 157 in the previous year.

Anti-Rabic Treatment

7. Proposals have been made for a regular Antimalarial and Anti-mosquito campaign, and the establishment of a centre for child welfare and maternity work in Imphal. Arrangements have also been completed for treating cases of Malaria with the new drug Plasmoquine.

General.

8. The following statement shows the Medical relief afforded in the State Hospitals and dispensaries in the valley during the year.

Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results of indoor patients					Daily average attendance
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged				Remaining under treatment	
			Cured	Relieved	Otherwise	Died		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Civil Hospital	30,488	448	308	62	45	23	10	115 26
Police Hospital	1,149	105	87	13	1		4	18 57
Palace Hospital	1,493							6 67
Jail Hospital	333	145	126	8		5	6	14 07
Bahampur Dispensary	3,626							12 37
Kakching Hospital	9,127	18	12	1	3		2	39 57
Mohrang Dispensary	5,273							15 06
Jiribam Hospital	5,017	21	12	9				16 63
Lepet Asylum (Imphal)	287	33			8	2	23	27 60
Total	56,823	770	545	93	57	30	45	268 40

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

His Highness the Manaraja held charge of the Education Department during the year under report.

The chief executive officer below His Highness was the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Srijut Chandam Gulap Singh, whose chief duty was to tour and inspect the Upper and Lower Primary schools in the Valley. He was assisted in this work by two Sub-Inspectors. The Deputy Inspector toured 59 days, and the two Sub-Inspectors 58 and 62 days each.

2. At present there is only one official High School to supply the needs of the State. This is the Johnstone High School which is situated in the British Reserve, and managed by a Committee of which the Political Agent is Secretary.

In addition to the pupils' fees the State contributes a sum of Rs. 7,380 towards the maintenance of the school, while it also receives a grant-in-aid from the Government of India of Rs. 50 per month, for a period of 5 years beginning from 1st April 1927, and another from the Government of Assam of Rs. 50 per month.

The number of masters working in the school is 15 of which 13 are Manipuris and 2 are Bengalis. Three of these masters are graduates of the Calcutta University, one is F. A. passed and is now reading up to B. A. and two others are I. A.'s. Of the remainder, six are Matriculates, two are Sanskrit pandits and one is a non-matriculate.

There were 325 pupils in the school in the year under report as against 298 in the previous year. The average attendance was 267.37 as against 265.81 in the previous year. Of the 325 pupils on the rolls of the school on 31st March 1932, 284 were Manipuri Hindus, 7 Manipuri Mahomedans, 18 from the Manipur Hill tribes and 16 other non-Manipuris.

The school is regularly inspected by an Inspector of schools of the Assam Government and is affiliated to the Calcutta University.

There is also one privately run High School in Imphal known as the Manipur Institution, which at present receives no grants-in-aid. This school has been started and kept up by private enterprise, and it is hoped will soon receive the attention of the State authorities. It is making steady

and good progress, and the financial position is as good as can be expected in view of the fact that the school receives no grant-in-aid. The school received provisional recognition by the Calcutta University during the year under report.

There are 10 masters on the teaching staff, of which 7 are Manipuris and 3 are Bengalis. Three are graduates, two have passed the I. A. examination and the remaining 5 are all matriculates.

There were 229 pupils in the High School classes of the institution on March 31st, 1932 as against 203 in the previous year, and the average attendance was 187 as against 166.

3. There is only one separate Middle English School in the valley, the Bengali School, also situated in the British Reserve Middle English Schools in Imphal. This was originally intended for the sons of Bengalis and other foreigners, but it accommodates at present a far larger percentage of Manipuri boys than of any other class. It follows the curriculum prescribed for Middle English Schools in Assam. In addition to school fees it receives a grant-in-aid from the State of Rs. 720 per annum, one from the Government of India of Rs. 30 per month, granted for 5 years beginning from 1928, and one from the Imphal Town Fund of Rs. 20 a month.

There were 170 pupils in the school in the year under report as against 114 in the previous year. Of the former total, 92 were Manipuri Hindus, 8 Manipuri Mahommedans, one Hill boy, 36 Bengalis, 18 Gurkhas, 8 Hindusthanis, 4 Punjabis, 2 Assamese and one Cachari.

In addition to this school there are Middle English classes in the Johnstone High School, into which a limited number of boys are admitted who have passed the State Upper Primary Examination, and Middle English classes in the Manipur Institution.

4. There are three Upper Primary Schools in the valley, all situated in Imphal, to which only boys who have passed the Lower Primary Examination are admitted. The Upper Primary Schools. number of pupils on the rolls of these schools on March 31st, 1931 was 61 as against 300 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 49.36. Small fees are levied from boys attending the Upper Primary Schools.

5. There were 78 Lower Primary Schools maintained by the State in the valley during the year under report, of which Lower Primary Schools ten were Madrassas, three were Sanskrit schools and one was a girls' school. In addition there were five Primary schools in Jiribam. 9 out of the total of 78 schools were in Imphal, while the other 5 were in villages in the valley.

In the Lower Primary Schools there were 7,528 boys and 45 girls March 31st 1931, with an average daily attendance of 7076.01 as against 6,559 boys and 56 girls, and an average attendance of 5071.53 the previous year.

Lower Primary education is free in the State.

The number of teachers in the Valley and Jiribam Primary Schools was 198, only one of whom was a matriculate. 24 held Middle English Middle Vernacular certificates, and 134 Upper Primary certificates.

164 of the teachers were Manipuri Hindus, 31 were Manipuri Mahommedans and 3 were non-Manipuris.

7. It has been the practice in the past for the State to grant 4 scholarships each year to boys studying beyond the education outside the State. Matriculation and up to the B. A. Examination. This number was reduced to 2 during the year, and will be given to the boys securing the highest marks in each of the Matriculation and I. A. examinations. During the year under report 6 State Scholarship holders are preparing to take B. A. degrees and 10 others were reading in the A. and B. A. classes, some in the Cotton College Gauhati and the others in the Murarichand College at Sylhet. 3 Sanskrit scholars were prosecuting their studies at Nabadwip.

8. In the year under report one student obtained a B. A. degree, and eight passed the Intermediate Examination. Two Examination Results students passed the final examination of the Berry White Medical School at Dibrugarh. These boys were all educated at the Johnstone High School.

In the Johnstone High School annual examination, 256 boys were examined of whom 209 or 81.64 per cent passed.

37 boys of this school appeared at the 1931-32 Matriculation examination. 19 passed in the first division, 10 in the second division and three in the third division. The School stood 6th in the statement or the analysis of Matriculation results for Assam, having gone up places, from 14th, its position last year.

In the Bengali Middle English School annual examination 134 boys were examined of whom 118 or 88.05 per cent were successful. 21 of these boys passed the Middle English Examination, 9 being placed in the first division and 12 in the second division.

In the State Upper Primary Examinations 238 boys appeared and 167 passed while in the State Lower Primary Examinations 589 boys appeared and 426 passed.

9. Since the time when the Johnstone High English School was founded between 1877-86 by Major General Sir James Vernacular. Johnstone, K. C. S. I., education had until recently,

an imparted through the medium of the Bengali language. In the year 21 however, the Manipuri language was at last recognised for the Matriculation Examination by the University of Calcutta. All the text books for the Upper and Lower Primary standard up to the Matriculation are now in the process of being printed, and all primary education throughout the State will now be imparted through the medium of Manipuri.

During the year under report Manipuri was recognised for the I. A. examination of the Calcutta University, but considerable difficulty still remains for those who wish to study beyond that standard up to the A. classes, as Manipuri has not as yet been recognised for those classes. The difficulty has been a dearth of suitable Manipuri literature, but recently certain publications in Manipuri have been produced, and the Calcutta University authorities are being addressed in the matter.

10. Female education in the State is in its early stages, but a definite move has been made during the year under report to create interest and to encourage girls' schools to be opened by private enterprise.

There is one recognised lower primary girls' school, staffed and otherwise provided for in the education budget. In addition the State gives a grant-in-aid of Rs 20 per month to a girls' primary school at Sagolband. From this latter school 7 girls appeared and passed the State Lower Primary examination. A special grant-in-aid was also provided in the budget for the creation of two new State girls' schools. Unfortunately the Education Department did not complete arrangements for the opening of these schools and the money lapsed. Provision will again be made in next year's budget. There are at least eight other girls' Primary schools in Imphal at present, being run by private enterprise. The more important of these are situated at Wahengbam Leikai, Kwakeithel, Heirangkhoithong and Singakham Leikai.

There is one Middle English girls' school in Imphal, the Lady Earle girls' school. This school was started for Bengali girls but there are now many Manipuri girls on its roll. 9 girls from this school appeared and passed the State Lower Primary examination.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Srijut Songaijam Bhubon Singh, P. W. D. Member of the State Darbar
Establishment. held charge of the Public Works Department until
his retirement on December 5th 1931, after which the
charge was taken over by Raj Kumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, Judicial
Member of the State Darbar.

Mr. C. F. Jeffery continued to fill the post of State Engineer.

The cost of the P. W. D. establishment amounted to Rs. 19,026-3-6.

2. The main roads in the State have been maintained for traffic as
in previous years, the work being facilitated by the
Roads. purchase during the year of a 15 h p. caterpillar
grader outfit at a cost of about Rs. 6,000. It is hoped that this will
considerably reduce the cost of road repairing, in addition to maintaining
the roads in a better condition.

The section of the Wabagai road which had been rendered impassable
as a result of the Warakhong flood outlet being closed, was repaired
during the year, and a suitable flood outlet was dug into Kharangpat for
the Sengmai river.

A mile of the Cachar road between Bishenpur and Moirang was raised
above flood level, and shingle was laid on the same road between the
4th and 5th miles, and between the 12th and 13th miles on the Burma road.

One mile of new motorable road was constructed on the new Moirang
Kumbi section, and metal was laid along one mile of the Mayang Imphal
road and about the same distance on the Langthabal road.

3. Eight of the old type of wooden bridges were rebuilt to the new
standard type, with steel joists and reinforced
Bridges and Culverts. concrete piles.

Rs. 19,898 was spent during the year on the upkeep and renewal
of bridges and culverts in the valley.

4. The Darbar Hall was completed during the year under report, and
will be occupied for the sittings of the State
Buildings. Darbar, and as an office for the President.

The new dispensary at Shugnu was also completed, and a Mohammedan
kitchen constructed at the Civil Hospital.

The new lay out and additional machinery installed as a result of the introduction of electric power into the P. W. D. workshops was completed, and as a result the efficiency has been increased, and the running expenses of the workshop have been considerably reduced.

5. Final payments were made under this head to the extent of Rs. 6,241.
Flood Damage.

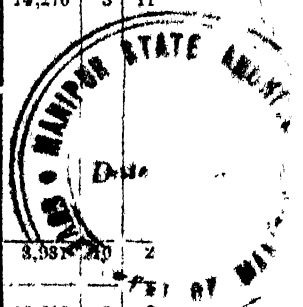
6. Electricity is now available in Imphal, and many of the roads and buildings have electric light. The year under report saw the final completion of the Hydro-Electric scheme. The State financed the undertaking, having spent about Rs. 1,30,000 on the scheme, and the Darbar have handed over the running of it to a Board, known as the Hydro Electric Board, which is presided over by the Political Agent.

The Board will pay a small sum each year during the preliminary years to the Darbar as interest on the capital outlay, and eventually hope to make larger payments and so render it a paying concern.

7. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on State Works during the year 1931-32.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Name of works	Stock and Stores of State Works			Stock and Stores of Hydro Electric Budget			Amount drawn			Total of Sub-head			Total of Minor head.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
Upkeep of Valley Roads.															
1st Class Roads	223	2	3				7,751	9	1	7,974	11	4			
2nd Class Roads	38	5	9				4,737	8	9	4,775	14	6			
3rd Class Roads	42	5	0				1,923	2	8	1,965	7	8			
River bunds and Paths							5,909	14	1	5,969	14	1			
Valley Bridges and Culverts	6,038	2	0				6,411	9	1	12,479	11	7			
													39,165	11	2
Renewals.															
Valley bridges to improved type	3,970	7	6				3,143	6	11	7,113	14	5			
Re-inforced concrete culverts	914	9	6				976	13	0	1,921	6	6			
Metalling of Roads	2	14	0				3,004	13	5	3,007	11	5			
Widening and Re-alignment of roads etc							2,173	3	7	2,173	3	7			
													14,216	3	11
Upkeep of State Offices.															
State Office	7	8	9				156	6	4	163	15	1			
Land Revenue Office	8	7	6				271	10	9	280	2	3			
P. W. D. Office	38	10	6				158	3	1	196	15	7			
P. W. D. Workshop	37	9	9				159	6	9	197	0	6			
Jail buildings	201	15	3				292	7	1	496	6	4			
Cherap and Panchayet Courts	24	1	3				158	4	1	182	5	4			
State Press	12	0	6				62	10	9	74	11	3			
Valley Panchayet Courts	143	2	6				536	3	7	684	6	1			
Valley rest houses	169	12	6				640	10	4	810	6	10			
Land Revenue camps							845	4	11	845	4	11			
													3,387	20	2
Carried over	11,941	3	0				39,373	6	8	51,313	9	3	51,313	9	3



Name of works.	Stock and Stores of State Works.			Stock and Stores of Hydro Electric Budget.			Amount drawn.			Total of Sub-head.			Total of Minor head.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
Brought forward	11,940	3	0				39,373	6	3	51,313	9	8	51,313	9	8
Upkeep of Police Buildings.															
vil Police Office and Barracks	24	8	3				175	12	2	200	4	8			
Military Police barracks and quarter guard	14	9	9				270	8	3	255	2	0			
Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarter							16	14	6	16	14	6			
ongmai and Pallel Thana	31	9	6				118	2	6	149	12	0			
													653	0	11
Upkeep of Residences.															
resident's Bungalow	164	13	3				939	11	1	1,151	8	4			
late Engineer's Bungalow	155	11	3				147	4	11	303	0	2			
lak-bungalow	91	4	3				213	3	2	304	7	5			
ompanion's Bungalow	30	12	6				127	1	2	157	13	6			
oreigner's Manzadar's Office	7	6	6				12	3	7	19	10	1			
erai	0	15	0				95	8	9	96	7	9			
babupara houses	54	9	9				687	11	5	742	5	2			
													2,775	4	7
Upkeep of Hospitals.															
mperial Civil Hospital	8	11	0				108	8	2	207	3	2			
ospital Quarters	19	5	6				160	11	10	180	1	4			
akeching, Bishenpur and Moirang dispensaries	86	0	6				125	3	2	211	3	8			
eterinary Hospital and quarters	76	11	6				123	3	4	200	1	10			
eper Asylum	5	8	0				157	13	1	143	5	1			
infection diseases ward	0	8	3				55	13	11	56	6	2			
													998	5	3
Upkeep of Educational Buildings.															
Johnstone High School	20	10	0				149	11	4	179	5	4			
Education Office	2	4	6				46	10	2	48	14	8			
Valley Schools	342	10	3				1,651	0	7	1,993	10	10			
Valley Schools (renewals)	1,470	14	9				530	15	5	2,007	14	2			
													4,220	13	0
Upkeep of Palace.															
Palace main blocks	357	6	0				872	4	9	1,229	10	9			
Mandob	7	12	3				99	14	9	107	11	0			
Jagamohon and outhouses							19	0	8	19	0	8			
Sree Gobindajee's Temple	5	13	9				49	11	8	55	9	5			
Palace Office	18	15	6				127	12	0	143	11	6			
Palace garden and Pologrounds							1,603	5	10	1,603	5	10			
Langthabal Bungalow	8	14	3				126	7	3	135	5	6			
													3,297	6	8
Upkeep of State Property in British India.															
Agent to His Highness Maharaja in Shillong															
Municipal Taxes							500	0	0	500	0	0			
Inglesby Insurance							1,624	0	0	1,624	0	0			
Boarding house annexe insurance							240	12	0	240	12	0			
Inglesby Staff							210	0	0	210	0	0			
Purchase of Lawn mower							625	6	3	625	6	3			
Upkeep of Shillong property							49	4	9	49	4	9			
Gauhati property							2,129	8	0	2,129	8	0			
							55	0	0	55	0	0			
													5,442	15	0
Miscellaneous.															
Office Contingencies	37	11	3				349	1	6	386	12	0			
Tools, Plant, Tents etc.	273	12	6				721	14	7	955	11	1			
Renewal of Workshop equipment	66	13	9				1,411	4	9	1,493	2	0			
Purchase of Road roller	164	4	6				5,780	0	2	5,944	4	8			
Electrical equipment for workshop							1,200	6	5	1,200	6	5			
Workshop shed	311	6	6				269	13	10	581	4	4			
													10,604	9	3
Carried over	16,817	12	6				63,496	3	5	79,815	15	11	79,815	15	11

Name of work.	Stock and Stores of State Works.			Stock and Stores of Hydro Electric Budget.			Amount drawn.			Total of Sub-head.			Total of Minor head.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
Brought forward	16,817	12	6				63,498	8	5	79,313	15	11	79,313	15	11
Original works.															
Khongnungbund Protection work	216	7	9				729	7	0	915	14	9			
Civil Hospital buildings	965	4	0				1,260	5	4	2,225	9	4			
Moiraug Kumbi Road	270	10	9				2,723	0	7	2,904	4	4			
Electric light extensions and fans	759	15	0	602	6	6	461	12	2	1,824	1	8			
Darbar Hall	1,319	10	3				5,181	0	11	6,500	11	2			
Construction of Jail quarters	84	5	6				576	9	9	660	15	3			
													15,151	8	6
Grand Total	19,434	1	9	602	6	6	74,431	0	2	94,467	8	5	94,467	8	5

WATER WORKS.

1. Water for the town of Imphal is supplied by a pipe line from the head works at Keisamthong. A loan was obtained from Government to finance the undertaking in the year 1913, and the supply actually commenced that same year. At first the supply was adequate to the demand, but of late years the demand has considerably increased and the present supply is now insufficient. Various schemes for improving the supply have been under consideration and estimates were procured during the year for the installation of tube wells. The whole scheme is still, however, under consideration and will take some time to mature.

2. The State Public Works Department maintains the water supply, while the collection of water rate is arranged by other means. The water rate is collected from consumers at the rate of Rs 2/8/- per hearth. There is a staff for the collection of the water rate consisting of 1 clerk, 4 water rate collectors and 5 peons, and it is further augmented by the addition of 3 temporary peons for three months in the year.

During the year under report, the Darbar transferred this staff from the Land Revenue Office, where they had previously been controlled, to the Forest Office, Srijut Lairenmayum Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member of the State Darbar, being placed in charge.

3. Owing to the general feeling of dissatisfaction at the incomplete supply, great difficulty is experienced in the collection of the water rate, and this is likely to continue until matters are put right.

The demand for the year was Rs. 18,716, whereas a sum of only Rs. 7,269 was collected. Rs. 1,124 were remitted, and the arrears for the year amounted to Rs. 10,323. The arrears for the previous years amounted to Rs. 45,412, and thus the arrears on March 31st 1932 totalled Rs. 55,735.

The water works has a separate budget of its own, and in spite of these bad figures of collection, the financial position of the water works is not unsatisfactory. The collections each year have been kept separate with the result that a sum of Rs 60,000 has been invested, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 3,200.

This interest, added to the collection receipts, more than covers the current expenses, for whereas these totalled Rs. 21,916, the expenditure, including the collection and supervising staff, amounted to Rs. 8,533 only.

The following statement shows the details of expenditure under the various heads.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate	1931-32	1930-31
		Actual Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure
Collection Establishment	1,380	1,545	1,329
Works Establishment	936	840	835
Annual Repairs	3,125	2,814	2,538
Original Work	3,000	2,940	
Materials	950	334	912
Miscellaneous			87
Total Rs	9,391	8,533	5,731

CHAPTER IX.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

1. Srijut Haobam Pitambor Singh, Registration Member of the State Registration Department, Darbar, continued to hold charge of the Registration Department up to 7th August 1931 when he proceeded on leave pending retirement. He delivered over charge of his office to the Sub-Registrar, who held charge of the office until it was taken over by Srijut Somorendra Singh, Registration Member, on the afternoon of 24th September 1931.

Two new taxes which were introduced during the year, namely a Dog tax and a Vehicle tax were both placed under the charge of the Registration Member.

Srijut Haobam Pitambor Singh was on tour for one day, Srijut Somorendra Singh for 9 days and the Sub Registrar for 31 days during the year.

2. 3327 deeds were registered during the year as against 3955 in the Registration of Deeds, previous year.

The following statement shows the number and classification of deeds registered during the year under report :—

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED											
Mortgage		Sale deeds		Will		Money loan		Miscellaneous		Total	
Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
403	434	3101	2,514	4	6	490	423	268	203	4,296	3,010
Number of documents registered		Documents to which registration refused		Documents requiring further investigation at the close of the year							
Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
3955	3327	208	164	133	140						

3. The fees realized on account of the registration of deeds, however, amounted to Rs. 3,130 as against 2,750 in the previous year, owing to the introduction of enhanced rates of registration fees, which came into force from 1st December 1931

The following statement shows the classification of fees realized during the year under report :—

Registration fees	Duplicate copy fees	Visiting fees.	Court fees.	Judgment copy fees.	Total
2,953-0-0	19-0-0	55-0-0	92-0-0	5-0-0	3,130-0-0

4. The dog tax came into operation from April 1st 1931.

Dog Tax.

The demand was Rs. 8,841-8-0 all of which was collected, plus Rs. 7 on account of fines imposed for delayed payments. 3,354 dogs were registered.

5. A vehicle tax which was imposed on all cycles and motor cycles,

Vehicle Tax.

came into operation from December 1st 1932.

Owing to the lateness of this date, the tax was levied at half rates for the remaining portion of the year, according to the rules passed by the Darbar.

The demand was Rs. 1430-4-0 all of which was collected, plus Rs. 9 on account of fines imposed for delayed payments. 1007 cycles were registered.

FOREIGNERS DEPARTMENT.

1. Since the year 1897, certain taxes have been levied and collected from various categories of foreigners existing in the State. Up till 1901 these taxes were collected through the agency of the State Police, but in that year it was decided that the Land Revenue office should undertake the collection. This arrangement was again changed in 1903 when it was decided to appoint a special Foreigners' Mauzadar, and a retired Indian Army Subadar Major was selected to fill the post. Beside the collection of taxes for which the Foreigners' Mauzadar was directly responsible to the Darbar, he enjoyed certain powers to investigate and settle disputes amongst foreigners, deputed to him by the Political Agent. The original Foreigners' Mauzadar retired in 1920 and was relieved by the present incumbent. In the years 1929-30-31 serious defalcations were found in the accounts of the department and eventually the Darbar considered it advisable to reorganize it entirely. Until the present year the Foreigners' Mauzadar was responsible for the collection of the various taxes, and was granted, as remuneration, 10 % of all money credited to the State from these taxes. He made his own arrangements regarding staff etc. This arrangement has now been changed, and it has been decided that a properly paid establishment is necessary. A new department has accordingly been created and has been designated as the Foreigners Department.

Srijut Sanjembam Nadia Singh, B. A., Foreigners Member of the State Darbar, was placed in charge of the department on November 1st 1931, the date on which it first took its new shape.

2. The Department is now the agency through which (i) Foreigners Tax, (ii) Grazing Fees, (iii) Income tax and (iv) trading license Fees, are collected.

Tax Collection.

The following Statement shows the collection of taxes during the year under report, and the number of persons paying those taxes:—

Head of Revenue.	Number of persons liable.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Foreigners' Tax	760	3,800	975	2,825
Grazing fees	180	9,011	3,460	5,551
Income Tax	22	4,681	3,457	1,227
Trading Licenses	166	2,635	2,605	30
Total	..	20,130	10,497	9,633

N. B. The 480 persons who pay grazing fees also pay foreigners tax, and are included in the number of persons shown against the latter. The same is the case with the income-tax and trading licence fees payers, all of the former being included in the figures of the latter.

The arrears appear to be large, but it must be remembered that the collection season was extended, as in the case of the land revenue demand in the State, and that the actual collections did not commence until January owing to the reorganization of the department.

There was also a most severe outbreak of rinderpest in the State, which made the realisation of grazing fees particularly difficult.

Finally, the present Foreigners' Manzadar had not kept the registers etc. up to date, and great difficulty has been experienced in disentangling demand and collection figures of the various taxes. It is hoped that the result of the new organization will be apparent in next year's report.

The following statement shows the demand and collections of these taxes, jointly, for the past 5 years, and gives some idea of the unsatisfactory state of affairs that has been prevailing.

Year.	Demand.		Total.	Collection.		Total.	Amount of remission.	Balance.	
	Current.	Arrears.		Current.	Arrears.			Current.	Arrears.
1927-28	10,036		10,036	3,222	7,765	10,927	795	6,010	*
1928-29	10,501	6,019	10,520	2,318	5,963	8,281	498	7,685	56
1929-30	10,683	7,741	18,424	2,163	7,435	9,619	496	8,004	305
1930-31	11,131	8,309	19,440	2,816	7,124	9,940	340	7,975	1,185
1931-32									
(a) Up to March 31st	12,822	9,160	21,982	1,799	6,632	8,431	23	11,007	2,528

* These arrears are unknown as the records are not available, having been destroyed without orders by the Manzadar.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

There is one Veterinary Dispensary, in Imphal, the charge of which was held during the year by Krishna Narain Varma, ^{General} Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

He was on tour for 9 days, visiting 48 villages and travelling 81 miles by road and boat.

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was assisted by a Touring Assistant until July 1st, when the post was retrenched. At the beginning of October, however, the Darbar decided that the post should be recreated, and Munshi Roshan Ali, Assistant Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was reappointed, having been treated as on leave with pay during the period the post was in abeyance.

This Officer was on tour for 78 days and visited 211 villages, travelling 833 miles.

The senior Compounder also carries out tours when necessary, and during the year toured for 33 days, visiting 102 villages and travelling 326 miles.

One extra Compounder was employed to help to combat the rinderpest epidemic, which assumed very serious proportions during the latter part of the year.

Two of the three stallions previously kept by the State, having become unsuitable for service work, were kindly taken by His Highness into his private stables to give room in the hospital stables for inpatients. There is now only one stallion maintained by the State.

The total cost of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,456 as against Rs. 5,565 last year, the large increase being due to the purchase of rinderpest serum.

2. Surra was reported from 14 places as against 23 of the previous year, and was responsible for 68 deaths, as against 135 deaths during 1930-31. The new treatment for surra, with "Bayer 205" for equines and "Tartar emetic" for Bovines is proving very satisfactory.

There was only one reported death from Anthrax amongst ponies, but one of His Highness's elephants also died of this disease.

Foot-and-Mouth disease broke out during the first half of the year, and was reported from 11 places as against 20 places during last year. It prevailed in a mild form, and no deaths were reported.

There was only reported case of Blackquarter during the year.

There was a very serious outbreak of rinderpest during the year which is still prevailing at the time this report goes to press. Up to March 31st, the number of reported deaths was about 13,000, but it is certain that there have been a large number of unreported deaths, and the total is probably well over 20,000 deaths. The Darbar endeavoured

to check the disease by prohibiting all movement of cattle, and procuring a large quantity of anti-rinderpest serum, but the disease had taken such fast hold that these measures were of little avail. Over Rs. 4,694 were spent on the purchase of this serum, and as a result the State had to charge a small fee for cattle inoculated.

There were 20 cases of suspected dog rabies treated during the year, 6 of which were diagnosed as true, as against 90 suspected cases and 30 true cases in the previous year.

3. Preventative inoculations were carried out in three outbreaks of Anthrax at Imphal, and in the anti-rinderpest campaign, 3,688 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest.

4. 84 major and 236 minor operations were carried out at the Hospital during the year, against 44 major and 176 minor operations done last year.

5. (a) Anti-Anthrax-Serum—There was a balance of 2,400 c. c. on the 1st April 1931, and a fresh supply of 2,400 c. c. was indented for during the year. Out of the total of 4,800 c. c., 3,600 c. c. were used, leaving a balance of 1,200 c. c. in hand.

(b) Anti-rinderpest Vaccine—A supply of 94,250 c. c. was indented for during the year and 86,110 c. c. was spent, leaving a balance of 8,140 c. c. in hand.

6. The following statement shows the number of animals treated in the State during the current and previous years.

Where treated.		Equines.		Bovines.		Others.		Total.	
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
In-patients.	Imphal Dispensary	6	10	3	25	6	16	15	51
	Cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the dispensary ...	76	82	1,671	2,634	33	24	1,780	2,740
Castration. Out-patients.	Imphal Dispensary	410	558	1,457	2,676	416	340	2,283	3,574
	On Tour ...	32	20	341	309	13	7	386	336
	Imphal Dispensary	11	22	8	23	...	5	19	50
	On Tour ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Grand Total ...	537	692	3,480	5,667	468	392	4,485	6,751

PRESS.

The State has an up to date Printing Press, installed in its own building with a large staff of compositors etc., at which the printing of this report, the State budget, forms and other requirements by State Departments are carried out.

2. Srijut Wahengbam Yumjao Singh held charge as Superintendent of the Press. The total cost of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,256.

3. The machinery is modern and consists of a Double Demy wharfdale Printing Machine, and various machines for cutting, ruling, paging and perforating the forms and books printed.

These machines are worked by Jail labour, as although they could be adapted for electricity, the present arrangement proves satisfactory, as well from the point of view of the Jail as of the Press.

In addition to the ordinary demands for the printing of State forms etc., the Press turned out over 10,000 copies of various text books for the Education Department during the year.

4. During the year under report the issue of an official State Gazette was approved by His Highness, and this is now printed monthly by the Press, and issued through the State Office. The Gazette is written both in English and Manipuri, and besides appointments etc. of State servants, contains important resolutions and notices which are required to be notified to the public.

LIBRARY.

The following text books were issued from the Library during the year under report, amounts realised on account of sales being shown against each item.

	Number.	Sale Price.
High School Text books	1,417	Rs. 534
Upper Primary Text books	4,169	Rs. 1,225
Lower Primary Text books	18,196	Rs. 2,272
Other Publications	3	Rs. 3
	<u>23,785</u>	<u>Rs. 4,034</u>

JIRIBAM.

Jiribam is a State settlement on the western confines of the State, divided from the neighbouring district of Cachar by the Jiri and Cachar rivers. Previously the land was covered with dense jungle, but it was given for agricultural settlement at special rates in the year 1907, and after initial years of much hard work and discouragement, the cultivators began at last to eke out a precarious living. It is hard even now to make ends meet, but some of the older villages are now more or less firmly established. Each year sees a number of persons relinquishing their land, and absconding without payment of their dues, but others are usually found to take their place, and if sufficient attention is paid to the wants of the settlers there is no reason why eventually the settlement should not prosper.

The settlement is administered by a Mauzadar, Babu Chandra Nath Dey, with a small revenue and office staff. Babu Chandra Nath has been at Jiribam as Mauzadar since 1920, and continues to work satisfactorily at an uphill task.

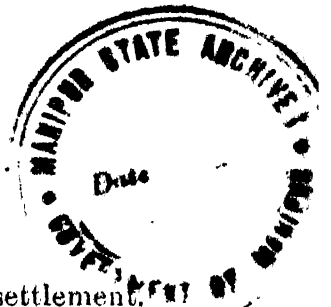
During the year under report this officer toured 72 days.

The population of the settlement according to the census of 1930 was as follows :—

Hindus	...	3,103
Muslims	...	871
Christians	...	277
Tribal	...	673

There are some 46 villages in the settlement made up as follows :—

Manipuri Hindu	...	10
Manipuri Mahommedan	...	1
Bengali Hindu	...	12
Bengali Mahommedan	...	10
Other Hindu	...	4
Kabui Naga	...	1
Kuki	...	8



During the year under report 77 cultivators left the settlement.

2. The rate of assessment differs in Jiribam from that in force in other parts of the State, being 3/12/- per pari instead of Rs 5/15/- the rate in most of the rest of the State.

970 bighas (320 acres) were newly assessed for revenue, but 1645 bighas (544 acres) were relinquished, as against 213 bighas (70 acres) and 316 bighas (104 acres) respectively, in the previous year. These figures indicate the restlessness of the settlers owing to the hard times through which they are passing.

The current demand of the settlement was Rs. 10,440 as against Rs. 10,720 in the previous year, and the arrear demand was Rs. 10,150.

Out of the current demand the poor sum of Rs. 958 only was collected, but Rs. 7,132 was collected out of the arrears of Rs. 10,720. Remissions of Rs. 334 were granted, and the total arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 12,166.

The reasons for this large figure of arrears are obvious. The severe battle the cultivators have continually to wage with the dense jungle around their land is in itself a serious difficulty, while when to this is added the acute financial depression of the neighbouring markets as has been the case for many months now, it becomes at once clear that it is very difficult for them to pay both the current and arrears demand of revenue in one year.

It must also be remembered that in 1929-30 the settlers suffered severely from a serious flood. Flood loans and takaavi advances were given, and these were realised in full. Their realisation was however at the expense of the current revenue which had perforce to fall into arrears. The cultivators have not yet recovered from these arrears, and it is practically impossible to expect them to be able to do so at the present time.

The various revenue statements of the settlement are as follows:—

Statement of Land Revenue.

	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.
Arrears ...	10,150	7,113	334	2,703
Current ...	10,439	714	...	9,725
Total ...	20,589	7,827	334	12,428

Statement of Land Revenue cases.

Name of suits.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Method of disposal during the year			
	In previous years but not disposed of	During current year.	Total.	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Expatrie.	Admitted and compensated.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.
Misc. cases ...	61	94	155	51	44	95	...	95	...	...
New land ...	8	6	14	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	69	100	169	51	46	97	2	95	...	...

Statement of sale cases.

Number of sale cases	...	57
Amount	... Rs.	953
Amount realised by sale	... Rs.	306
Remission	... Rs.	334
Balance due	... Rs.	313
Number of sale cases pending		3

Mutation and partition cases have been entered as Miscellaneous Cases upto date, but from next year these will be shown separately.

3. At present there is no police out-post at Jiribam, although it is the intention of the Darbar to place one there in the near future.
- Police.

The Mauzadar has police powers equivalent to those of an Inspector of police, and sends persons against whom cases are filed, either to the Court of the Political Agent or to the Hill Court.

Crime in Jiribam is not serious. 30 Criminal cases were instituted during the year, of which 28 were decided before March 31st 1932 and 2 remained pending.

4. There is a local rate fund collected in the settlement for the purpose of making roads etc., to offer easy transport for the people. The rate is collected at the rate of one anna per Rupee of land Revenue per annum, with a minimum charge of 1 anna for those paying less than one rupee of revenue.
- Local Rate.

5. There are five Lower Primary Schools in the settlement, but these have in the past been badly neglected. They are not under the control of the Mauzadar, and the absence of a local controlling officer is keenly felt.
- Public Services.

State buildings and roads etc. have also been neglected in the past, but money has recently been allotted, and is being allotted in next years budget, for the general improvement of these necessities.

A proper Mauzadar's office, which has long been a much felt want, is now in process of erection.

There is a dispensary at Jiribam which serves a popular public demand. A State doctor was deputed there for the first time during the year under report, and suitable accommodation was supplied for him. There is also a compounder. The dispensary needs enlarging and this, it is hoped, will be undertaken as soon as possible.

6. The question of the status of the settlers of Jiribam has often been raised, and is proving difficult of settlement.
- Miscellaneous.
- There are very few Manipuris there who have actually moved from the valley, and most of the Manipuris occupying lands in the settlement are from the large Manipuri settlements in

Lakhipur, Silchar and elsewhere in the Cachar District. These persons, although genuine Manipuris in dress, custom and speech, by reason of emigrating from a province of British India, are at present held to be British Indian subjects, and as such do not at present come completely under the State administration. This is a source of regret to many of the settlers themselves, and to His Highness and the Darbar, and the matter is now being investigated. It should however be remembered, that there is also a large population in the settlement of persons who are genuinely British Subjects, and have no affinity whatsoever to the people of the State or their customs and language.

The Mauzadar's position becomes complicated as a result of this state of affairs, as he administers the settlement on behalf of the State in so far as land revenue and other matters are concerned, but has to apply to the Political Agent for orders in cases affecting law and order.

PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE STATE.

The State owns a very fine property, Inglesby, in Shillong which is kept for the use of His Highness the Maharaja. There is an Agent in Shillong who sees to the annual repairs and generally supervises its upkeep.

The State also has property in Gauhati and Dimapur.

The total cost of the upkeep of all of this property during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,137.

Part II.

HILLS.

PART II.

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HILL ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

1 The administration in the Manipur Hills differs very considerably from that in the Valley. The Hill Tribes continued to be administered on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja during the year under report by the President of the Darbar, and his two Assistants, who are Extra Assistant Commissioners, lent to the State by the Government of Assam. For some years prior to 1929, the Hills were divided into four sub-divisions with sub-divisional headquarters at Churachandpur, Tamenlong, Ukhrul and Imphal. In December 1929 it was decided, as an experimental measure for three years in the first instance, to withdraw the sub-divisions from the Hills, and the two Assistants made their headquarters at Imphal and divided control of the whole Hill area, one taking the north and one the south. Whether this system will prove workable remains to be seen, but it would seem doubtful if it can be registered yet as successful in view of the continued disturbance amongst the Kabnis and Kacha Nagas, and the known and expressed desire amongst the Hillmen themselves for a reversion to the old arrangements.

Mr. B. C. Gasper held charge of the administration of the Southern Hills and Mr. S. J. Duncan of the Northern.

The close of the year 1931-32 brings with it the close of Mr. Gasper's service to the State, as Assistant to the President in the Hills. The State loses in Mr. Gasper a highly experienced and capable officer, who gave over 12 years of strenuous and loyal service to His Highness the Maharaja and the Hill tribes of his State.



The President of the Darbar, was on tour in the Hills 81 days, Mr. Gasper was on tour 102 days and Mr. Duncan 124 days. The villages visited by these officers during their tours are shown in Appendix IV at the end of this report.

2. On the whole the conduct of the Hill Tribes was satisfactory during the year under report, with the exception of the Kabuis and Kacha Nagas concerning whom details are given below.

The Kukis were as usual one of the most law abiding of the tribes, but their desire to wander and form small villages still remains difficult to check.

The Marings' record as cattle thieves can hardly be said to have improved.

In the North, the Mao Nagas gave no serious trouble, though there were the usual quarrels between the villages of the Mao group. It is feared that some of the Maram group of villages have been affected by the Kabui disturbances.

The Tangkhuls were quiet except that the antagonism between the Christian and non-Christian Tangkhuls continues, and they are extremely fond of litigation.

The Khoiraos, Koirèngs, and Koms were all quiet.

The Kacha Nagas, usually, a very quiet and peaceful tribe continued to be seriously affected by the trouble given to the State by the Kabuis.

The Kabui disturbances first appeared last year, and were initiated by a Kabui by the name of Jadonang, who professed to be starting a new religion. Originally a "maiba", he played on the superstitious minds of the Kabuis to such an extent, that they began to look upon him as a chosen leader who would overthrow the existing administration, destroy the Kukis, against whom the Kabuis have had strong feelings of hatred ever since their treatment by the Kukis, before and during the Kuki Punitive Expedition of 1917, and eventually set up a Kabui "Raj". Jadonang himself soon became intoxicated with his own power, and before long had overstepped the limits to which some, at any rate, of the Kabui villages were prepared to go, with the result that certain villages in the Naga Hills reported the whole affair to the Deputy Commissioner, who at once communicated with the State authorities. This was at the commencement of the year 1931.

Jadonang had previously come to the notice of the State authorities in 1927, when he was imprisoned for a week in Tamenlong for causing unrest amongst the Kabuis. This had little effect however, and he continued to collect mithuns and small gifts from the Kabui and Kacha Naga villages. Ostensibly these gifts were presented to him by the villagers, as rewards and thankofferings for humanity given by him to the

villagers and their crops from disease and scarcity. It is more likely, however that they were collected by him to propitiate his new gods and increase his own importance and power.

Investigations were commenced early in February 1931, and the *Tam subedar* and two *lanbus* were sent out to arrest Jadonang. They reached his village of Kambiron only to discover that he had gone to Cachar, but they were able to bring back useful information of the extent of the trouble. In the meantime the Kukis were becoming restless and had come in with various alarmist reports. The Political Agent then decided that it was necessary to make a demonstration march with an armed column, to inflict punishment on the ringleaders and villages concerned, and to restore confidence in the affected area.

A few days before the column started, Jadonang was arrested by the Cachar authorities, and was kept by them until taken over by the Political Agent on 8th March 1931. The Political Agent with the column, consisting of one platoon of the 4th Battalion Assam Rifles and one British and one Gurkha Officer, left Imphal on February 24th 1931 and proceeded via Bishenpur and the Cachar Road to Kambiron. There it was found that Jadonang had erected a temple and had made some idols in connection with his new religion, and these were destroyed. The elders of the village were arrested and the column proceeded to make a detour through the affected country, proceeding from Kambiron to Jirighat, where Jadonang was taken over, and eventually returning to Imphal via Tamenlong on March 29th 1931.

The column required some 180 coolies and the expense to the State of those operations amounted to over Rs. 3,100. A sum of Rs. 2,970 was levied from various villages who were found culpable, and 29 guns were temporarily withdrawn.

Jadonang was wanted not only as the leader of the new movement but also as a murderer. On his arrival at Imphal criminal investigations were started against him and others of his village for the brutal murder, in 1929, of four unarmed Manipuris who were journeying towards Cachar. It appears likely that the victims were put to death at the instance of Jadonang, probably as sacrifices to his new gods, as well as to show his followers his power and defiance of the existing laws of the State.

Jadonang himself was convicted, with six other Kabuis of the village of Kambiron and was sentenced to be hanged, the sentence being carried out in August 1931. The other convicts were sentenced to life imprisonment. Although these punishments had nothing to do with those that would have been awarded to Jadonang and others or his followers for the disturbances which they were instrumental in causing in the Hills, it was hoped that they would be taken as such and serve as a deterrent for others who might aspire to similar fame.

Unfortunately this has not been the case, and the trouble far from being eradicated has spread over a large area.

The person who appears to be mainly responsible for the continuation of the Jadonang cult, as it has become, is a Kabui girl by the name of Gaidileu. This girl was known to be a follower of Jadonang last year, and was examined by the column that went out in search of Jadonang. She was not detained after examination, as it was believed then that she was not one of the prime movers. It transpired later however, that she was indeed one of the more important of the trouble makers, and she was subsequently arrested. Unfortunately, the lamhus who arrested her, left her in the charge of the village elders of her village, who allowed her to escape that night. In spite of severe punishments the village did not produce her, and she has now been at liberty for many months. During these months the agitation has assumed serious proportions, and every endeavour has been made to affect her arrest but without success.

The trouble continues to take the form of a kind of semi religious semi martial movement, amongst the Kabuis and Kacha Nagas, who have all been told that, if they follow the new cult, a Naga "Raj" will be created, which will rule over all the tribes in the Hills, and bring the Kukis especially under subjection.

Numerous "Maibas", or prophets have sprung up in various villages all over the affected area, and these profess to have special powers of leadership, and make their respective villages obey them and disregard the ordinary village elders. It is difficult at present to know exactly what connection they have with Gaidileu, and whether they are not mere opportunists, who seeing the gullibility of the ignorant mass of villagers, think they themselves will make an attempt at following a lucrative profession! There is no doubt however that, first Jadonang and then Gaidileu, imbued them with the whole idea of the new cult, and until the latter is brought to book there is little likelihood of quiet coming back to the Hills, and these erstwhile prophets subsiding.

One of the most ominous signs of the affair is that the disaffection is becoming more wide spread. Jadonang's influence extended to portions of the North Cachar Hills, the plains of Cachar and the Naga Hills, but the trouble has seriously increased in those districts since his death and since Gaidileu's subsequent appearance as a leader.

Serious punishment has been meted out to villages who have been found to encourage the cult in any way, or who have been proved to have had information concerning Gaidileu's whereabouts. By order of the Government of Assam, operations have been centralized under one directing control, wielded by the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hill and various outposts from the Assam Rifles battalions have had to be placed in the centres of the more affected areas of the State, and in the Cachar and Naga Hills districts.

Since the beginning of the operations four villages have had to be burnt in the State's area of operations.

The disaffection has not spread to the other side of the valley, but towards the end of the year it became evident that the Maram group of villages had been participating in the new cult. At the time of sending this report to the press affairs were quietening down, and are likely to do so until the advent of the cold weather, but unless Gaidileu can be apprehended then, it is unlikely that the affair will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

A reward of Rs. 200 and guns, for the apprehension of Gaidileu or for information concerning her whereabouts, was first offered by the State in the early part of 1932. This was subsequently augmented by Government, who offered a further reward of Rs. 500, and any village, either in the State or in British India, which gives reliable information leading to her capture, will be granted 10 years full remission of house tax.

3. Relations with British Districts continued to be satisfactory. The Government of Assam decided that in order to co-ordinate the operations in the Hill districts of the Naga Hills, Cachar and the Manipur State, in connection with the disaffection amongst the Kabuis and Kacha Nagas, they should be controlled by one directing officer, and the Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills was appointed to exercise this control. These operations in the Hills of the State have accordingly been controlled by this Government official.

For the disposal of inter-district cases the following border meetings were held during the year under report:—

- (i) At Mao, from August 3rd to August 6th 1931, by Captain C. W. L. Harvey with the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills.
 - (ii) At Sayapao, on December 14th, by Captain C. W. L. Harvey with the Assistant Superintendent, Somra Tracts.
 - (iii) At Pangmol, on January 17th, by Mr. B. C. Gasper with the Superintendent, Lushai Hills, and Assistant Superintendent, Chin Hills.
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CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

There is no special Police force in the Hills. *Lambus* carry out both the duties of the police and of messengers or peons of the State. They hold a peculiar position of trust and dignity, and amongst their many duties are those of interpreters to the Hill courts and the officers of the Hill administration. As an example of the weight of authority carried by these officials in the eyes of the hillmen, the case may be quoted of the recent arrests in what was known as the Kambiron murder case. The *Lamsubedar* and two other *Lambus* proceeded to the scene of a murder of four Manipuris over a year previously by the village of Kambiron, and succeeded in investigating the case and bringing back with them to Imphal 23 persons accused of the murder.

The staff consists of one *Lamsubedar*, four head Interpreters, and 42 *Lambus*. The *Lamsubedar* and five *Lambus* are Manipuris and the remainder are hillmen.

2. In the Hills the President of the Darbar has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate in British India, Criminal and Civil Justice. while his Assistants have those equivalent to 1st class Magistrates.

The following statements show the disposal of civil, criminal and miscellaneous cases, including those settled at inter-district meetings.

CIVIL CASES.

INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			METHOD OF DISPOSAL DURING THE YEAR.			
Pending from previous year.	During current year	Total.	Previous year's Col (1).	Current year.	Total.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
645	1,320	1 974	625	1,070	1,695	52	403	105	1,070

CRIMINAL CASES.

INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			NUMBER OF PERSONS DURING THE YEAR.						
Pending from previous years.	Current year.	Total.	Previous year. Col (1)	Present year.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted to.				
								Imprisonment.	Fine.	Imprisonment and fine.	Other punishment.	Committed or transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	147	172	25	137	162	23	142	47	246	33	2	Nil.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

INSTITUTED.				DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		
Name of Court.	Pending from previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hill Court ...	387	1,322	1,809	316	1,233	1,549
Inter-district Court	92	54	146	53	34	87

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the orders of the Assistants to the President lie to the President, and appeals from his orders to the Political Agent.

The following statement shows the disposal of civil and criminal appeals in the court of the President during the year :—

NATURE OF APPEAL.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.			SENTENCES (Criminal) DECISIONS (Civil)				Compromised or otherwise disposed of.
	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Civil appeals	60	60	...	49	49	32	6	4	4	3
Criminal appeals	14	14	...	14	14	11	2	1	...	...
Total	74	74	...	63	63	43	8	5	4	3

The state of crime in the Hills may be judged from the following statement:—

[illegible]

3. Where one of the parties concerned is a hillman, documents, deeds etc. are registered in the Hill Court. No Registration. registration fee as such is charged, but the usual petition fee of As. 8 is collected from the person applying for registration.

47 documents were registered during the year under report, as against 10 in the previous year. They were all uncontested.

Contractors taking hillmen as coolies to places outside the State, must register at the Hill Court the numbers of coolies taken, with full details regarding terms, destination etc.

CHAPTER. III.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The chief, and practically the only, source of revenue derived from the Hill population is the Hill house tax. This Revenue. tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 3 per house, and the collection at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 69,515 as against a demand of Rs. 83,450.

There was a sum of Rs. 1,272 outstanding as arrears from the previous year's house-tax, which was all collected. The total arrears on March 31st 1932 amounted to Rs. 13,362. (Of this latter amount Rs. 8,652 was collected during the month of April 1932).

Remissions are granted to indigent widows and certain deserving cases only. At the end of the year under report Rs. 573 had been remitted on this account. These remissions were less than in previous years owing to the tightening up of the exemption rules.

It will be correct to say that in no previous year has the figure of short collections been so great as this year. It is due, partly of course to the general disturbance in the Hills, but also to the general financial depression. Even the Hillmen, living as they do on the outskirts of civilization, have been adversely affected by the scarcity of money, chiefly because they are unable to find the usual market for their sales.

In previous years a small income was derived from the sale of amunition to licensed gun holders, but it was decided during the year to dispose of the amunition in stock to a licensed or authorised dealer, and so relieve the administration of this unnecessary labour.

Accordingly the right to sell amunition to the Hillmen was given to the Canteen of the 4th Assam Rifles, and the Hillmen now go there to purchase their amunition. Before this arrangement came into operation, in November 1931, Rs. 589 worth of amunition had been sold by the State.

A small income is also derived from the sale of salt wells to certain villages at a fixed price. The demand under this head was Rs. 900 and there was a sum of Rs. 393 in arrears, making a total to be collected of Rs. 1293. Of this sum only Rs. 260 was collected before March 31st 1932, but before the end of the next month it is expected to realise practically all the outstandings.

The Hill budget receives two grants from the main State budget, one of Rs. 45,000 for expenditure on the general administration of the Hill tribes and the other of Rs. 30,000 for expenditure on "the improvement

of communication in the Hills." This latter amount represents a former contribution made by the State towards the upkeep of the Dimapur-Imphal road, which Government has remitted on the condition mentioned, and the first amount represents the previous figure of the State's tribute to Government, which has now been very generously reduced (for a fixed number of years in the first instance) to Rs. 5,000.

The total receipts of the Hill Budget therefore were as follows :—

	Budget Estimate 1931-32.	Actual receipts 1931-32.	Actual receipts 1930-31
Hill House Tax	75,000	70,748	73,841
Sale proceeds of ammunition	4,000	589	4,692
Assigned from general Budget	75,000	75,000	75,000
	1,54,000	1,46,336	1,53,533

2. The expenditure incurred on the administration of the Hills was
Expenditure. as follows :—

Name of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year	Current year.	Previous year.
I. Pay of Gazetted Establishment (including proportion of P. M. S. D's pay)	21,302	18,302	19,564	17,785
Travelling allowance of ditto	4,000	3,000	2,185	1,837
Office Establishment	15,433	13,755	15,461	16,334
Travelling allowance of ditto	75	75	87	24
Office Contingencies	10,510	8,740	5,528	5,933
Budget Assignment	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	61,320		52,825	
II. Public works Establishment	5,197	50,02	4,783	4,775
Travelling allowance ditto	500	100	485	81
P. W. D. Works	38,314	49,498	32,889	27,796
Total	44,011		38,157	
III. Education Establishment	11,138	10,118	8,359	6,972
Ditto Contingencies	9,902	9,498	7,309	7,473
Total	21,040		15,668	
IV. Medical Establishment	10,614	9,360	9,624	8,697
Travelling allowance of ditto	2,150	1,350	1,071	716
Medical Contingencies	13,000	9,900	12,651	9,269
Total	25,764		23,346	
V. Postal Contingencies	150	150		
VI. Unforeseen	1,000		136	
Total	1,53,285	1,42,753	1,30,132	1,17,691
Deduct Budget Assignment	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Grand Total	1,43,285	1,32,753 *	1,20,132	1,07,691 *

* The figures in these columns in last year's Report were inaccurate.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public works in the Hills are practically confined to opening up new
General. bridle paths, improving existing hill tracts and the
 construction of bridges and culverts. The State
Engineer, in the past, exercised general supervision over the more important projects in the Hills such as *pakka* bridges or buildings, but this arrangement has now been changed, and the Hill Overseers, who are both trained men, are considered fit to cope with the requirements and standards necessary for the Hill work. Their work is supervised by the President, and in particular, by his two Assistants.

There are two Overseers paid from the Hill budget, and a staff of ten road mohurrirs and four road lambus, who actually supervise the carrying out of the work on the site.

Rs. 38,157 was spent on the public works administration in the Hills, during the year under report.

2. The following new bridle paths were constructed during the
 year :—

Roads.

- (i) 22 miles of the Ukhrul Saiyapao road, completing a good bridle path from Ukhrul to the Burma border.
- (ii) $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Tamah and Chakha, in the Tamenlong area.
- (iii) 19 miles of the Mombi-Tengnoupal bridle path, to connect the Shugnoo-Yangdung bridle path with the Burmah Road. The whole of this bridle path has now been completed.
- (iv) The last two miles of the Phellong-Hafiong road, joining Tamenlong with the villages on the North-Western borders.
- (v) $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Tengnoupal-Kasom Khulen bridle path, connecting the Mombi and Ukhrul areas.

The Kabui disturbances prevented further construction of roads in the North-Western border of the State, and were responsible for no more work being done on the Phellong-Magulong bridle path.

In addition, the usual annual repairs were carried out to the existing bridle paths.

About Rs. 13,500 were expended on Hill roads during the year.

3. The repairs to the twelve important bridges which were severely damaged by the floods of 1929-30, have now been completed, except the Barak suspension bridge on the Tamenlong-Haflong bridle path, which will be reconstructed in the next year.

Bridges.

A new bridge at Mouktakhal, on the Cachar Road, was constructed.

A sum of about Rs. 4,000 was spent on bridges in the Hills during the year under report.

4. The following new buildings were completed and constructed during the year.

Buildings

- (1) A new dispensary, doctor's quarters and out houses at Pukhao.
- (2) A new dispensary doctor's quarters and out houses at Sitapaboi (Temporary erections).
- (3) Doctor's quarters and out houses at Kakching.
- (4) Extension to the Tamenlong dispensary.
- (5) Two or three of the buildings of the new Hill School at Imphal.
- (6) Three lambs' quarters at Imphal, one at Aimol and one at Nungba.
- (7) Reconstruction of the Khoubum and Irang serais, on the Cachar Road.

The Hills also gave a contribution towards the erection of doctor's quarters at Jiribam.

Over Rs. 16,000 were spent on the construction and upkeep of buildings during the year.

MEDICAL.

There are four regular State Dispensaries in the Hills, at Mao, Churachandpur, Tamenlong and Ukhul. At each of these there was a State Doctor and a Compounder throughout the year. The Civil Surgeon periodically visits these dispensaries, and they are kept up to a good standard of efficiency. They can all accommodate a dozen or so in-patients.

General.

In addition to these, temporary dispensary buildings were erected during the year at Sitapaboi. This dispensary will be made permanent if it is found to be doing useful work. Two of the valley dispensaries being

on the border line between the valley and the hills, are also much used by hillmen and are maintained from the Valley Budget.

The Hill boy who was sent to the Berry White Medical College for Medical training during the year, duly qualified during 1931-32, and on return, was appointed to take charge of the Churachandpur Dispensary.

Over Rs. 23,346 was spent on the medical administration in the Hills during the year.

There is no doubt that these dispensaries are growing in popularity, and that their institution is gradually becoming recognised by the Hillmen as a boon not to be despised.

2. Leprosy, yaws and goitre are prevalent amongst the Hill people. The State Doctors and compounders tour from their dispensaries, and reports of these diseases are kept on special forms for each village.

3. The number of patients treated at the Hill dispensaries shows an increase on the previous year, 42,131 out-door patients and 409 in-door patients having been treated, as against 33,486 and 308 respectively. The number of minor operations performed was 213, as against 188 performed during the previous year.

4. 7,784 primary vaccinations and 3,176 revaccinations were carried out during the year, as against 7,716 and 3,146 respectively in the previous year.

5. The following statement shows the medical relief afforded in the Hills during the year :—

Hospitals.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.					Daily average attendances.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
			Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamenglong Hospital	6,048	98	34	47	12	1	4	24.03
Ukhruil Hospital	11,749	128	83	33	8	2	4	42.00
Churachandpur Hospital	9,640	138	81	35	8	2	12	37.87
Mao Hospital	9,708	23	20	1	2	...	...	30.16
Shingna Hospital	4,926	23	13	1	7	...	1	20.47
Total	42,131	409	281	117	35	5	21	154.33

6. The American Baptist Mission controls and organises an efficient Leper colony at their mission centre at Kangpokpi. The State contributes a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 per annum towards its upkeep, and the remainder of the money is found from Mission funds. The total cost of the colony during the year

amounted to Rs. 8,118. This covered the cost of food and blankets, pay of the staff, medicines etc., the erection of a new cottage, and the initial expenses in connection with a pipe line for a new water supply.

112 patients were treated, of which 74 were Christians and 38 non-Christians. There were 15 new admissions during the year. 24 lepers were discharged as cured, 5 died, and 2 ran away before completion of the treatment.

7. There is one dispensary managed by the American Baptist Mission at Kangpokpi, with a qualified compounder in charge.

Mission Dispensaries.

48 in-patients and 7,656 out-patients were treated during the year, and 25 minor operations performed. The cost of the dispensary was Rs. 1,348, less Rs. 527 received on account of sale of medicines. Both the Leper Asylum and the dispensary were under the control of Dr. W. R. Werelius, the new medical missionary, who joined the mission during the year.

There were 3 dispensaries maintained by the North-East India General Mission in the South-West area. The cost to the Mission of these Medical arrangements, amounted to Rs. 3,647, less Rs. 934 received on account of sale of medicines. Three compounders were sent for training to Dibrugarh at the Mission expense. The Manipur State contributes a grant-in-aid of Rs. 400 a year to this Mission.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Hills is still in a somewhat rudimentary stage of development. The Hill people themselves are very spasmodic both in their reception of, and desire for, education.

General

A village often starts with enthusiasm to have its boys taught, and then after a few months, interest flags and the boys' attendances become hopelessly irregular. At the same time there is an appreciable increase in the number of Hill boys who come forward with a desire for a better standard, of education than they can obtain in their villages.

During the year under report two Hill boys, who had previously passed the Matriculation Examination, were given scholarships for higher education outside the State. Both of these students went to the Berry White Medical School at Dibrugarh. Two Hill boys passed the 1931 Matriculation Examination, and 12 boys were studying, with State aid, in the Johnstone High School on 31st March 1932.

2. There were two State Upper Primary Schools in the Hills at the commencement of the year, one at Mao and the other at Ukhrul. The Ukhrul School was closed down on May 1st, and the Mao School on March 31st 1932, owing to a change of policy, according to which one large Upper Primary School will now be opened in Imphal.

Upper Primary Schools.

In addition to these two Hill Upper Primary Schools, special accommodation for Hill boys is allowed in the valley Upper Primary School at Moirangkhom. Scholarships were allowed for 30 Hill boys to study at this School during the year under report.

3. Most of the Lower Primary schools in the Hills are of rather a primitive nature, but on the whole are as satisfactory as can be expected. The villages erect their own school buildings, and the State supplies ordinary school furniture, books, slates, etc. In a few of the larger Lower Primary Schools there are Manipuri teachers, but in most, the masters are Hillmen.

There were 47 Lower Primary Schools in the Hills on March 31st 1932. The average daily attendance at these Schools was 1,040, of which 40 Schools had an average daily attendance of more than 15 boys.

A certain number of Hill boys also attend at some of the valley Lower Primary Schools.

4. The following statement shows the number of scholarships provided for Hill boys during the year.

Scholarships.

Institutions.	Number.	Value of Scholarships.	Cost in Rupees.
1	2	3	4
(I) Medical School—			
Dibrugarh	2	35	840
(II) High School—			
(1) Johnstone High School	12	5	576
(III) Upper Primary Schools—			
(1) Moirangkhom	30	4	1,440
(2) Ukhrul	5	4	240
(3) Mao	5	4	240
(IV) Lower Primary Schools—			
(1) Singjamoi	41	3	1,476
(2) Churaehandpur	15	3	540
(3) Chothe	3	3	108
(4) Sengmai	3	3	108
(5) Tamenglong	15	3	540
(6) Ukhrul	10	3	360
(7) Mao	10	3	360
Total	151		Rs. 6,828

5. The Missions in the State have been, and are, doing a great deal of good work on behalf of education in the Hills.

Mission Schools.

The schools of the American Baptist Mission are open to Non-Christians and Christians alike, and the former are not compelled to attend classes at which religious instruction is imparted.

The Mission has a Middle English School at Kangpokpi, on the rolls of which there were 72 boys and 43 girls this year, as against 68 boys and 41 girls during the previous year. The average daily attendance was 70.5 boys and 39.00 girls.

The Mission has four Upper Primary Schools, with a total of 115 boys and 46 girls on the rolls, as against 134 boys and 29 girls in 1929-30. Also 37 Lower Primary Schools as against 29 in the previous year, with attendances of 328 boys and 107 girls as against 306 boys and 107 girls in 1930-31.

The Mission has also organized 14 night Lower Primary Schools, at which the number of pupils on the rolls totalled 74 boys and 81 girls.

Altogether the Mission had 53 male teachers and four female teachers on its teaching staff, and spent Rs. 6,765 on education, towards which total the State paid a sum of Rs. 1,396 as against Rs. 1,667 contributed in the previous year.

All the Schools under the control of this Mission are using the State teaching curricula.

The North-East India General Mission has one middle English School at Churachandpur, on the rolls of which there were 18 M. E. Students, 26 U. P. Students and 16 L. P. Students. Besides this, there is one Bible School with 23 Students, and one girl's School with 18 Students, at Churachandpur. The Mission also maintained 22 village Primary schools, in which there were 5 U. P. Students and 389 L. P. Students. The total number of Students in all the Mission Schools was 495, of which 460 were boys and 35 girls. Of this number 85 pupils were non-Christians.

The Mission had on its staff 27 Teachers and 1 School Inspector, and spent Rs. 8,900/- on education in the South-West area of the State.

Three students have been sent at Mission expense to the Shillong Government High School for training.

Until the year under report no Manipuri had been taught in this Mission's Schools. Manipuri is now being taught in the Mission Bible School, M. E. and U. P. classes at Churachandpur and in a few of the village Schools, in which the teachers are able to do so.

6. The State conducts all its teaching in the hills in Manipuri, and except for an experiment in the Tangkhul Area a few years ago, has not taught the hill vernaculars. Actually, in the Tangkhul country, Manipuri is fast becoming the *lingua franca* of these people, owing to the immense variety of dialects and sub-dialects, within one and the same tribal language.

The American Baptist Mission, which works in the north, east and south of the State, has always included Manipuri (Bengali character) in its curriculum, but first teaches hill vernaculars through the medium of text books printed in the Roman character. In its higher classes it goes on to the teaching of English. The State is much indebted to this Mission for spreading education in Manipuri over a vast tract of country, but at the same time, the system adopted is open to the objection that it burdens young minds with two alphabets.

The North-East India General Mission, whose field is in the south-west of Manipur, has unfortunately not taught Manipuri at all in its schools in the past, the teaching there being conducted in Lushai with English as the final objective. Lushai is not a Manipur State language, and it is gratifying to note that this policy is now being changed, as there is strong objection to this use of a foreign language—to the exclusion of Manipuri—so close to the valley and the capital of the State.

The Darbar, in their resolution of 20th May 1931, have stated unequivocally that education in the hills must be imparted through the medium of Manipuri written in Bengali characters, for which purpose text books are now being provided, all the Lower Primary books being actually ready for issue. Thus Manipuri will, it is hoped, gradually become the *lingua franca* in use throughout the hills of the State.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The issue of guns to Hillmen is strictly regulated. Licenses to possess guns are not as a rule given to individuals, except in the case of State servants, such as *lambus* and others. The general policy is to issue guns to deserving villages for the protection of their crops and cattle against wild animals. Guns are not issued to villages of less than 30 houses unless for exceptional reasons, and the gun is issued in the name of the village and not in the name of any one individual, the responsibility for its production and re-registration each year, resting with the Headman of the village.

There were 678 licensed guns in the hills at the end of the year, of which 645 were muzzle loading guns, and 33 were breech loading guns.

2. The State's relations with the American Baptist Mission continued on its long established lines of friendliness. Mr. and Mrs. Pettigrew continued to be in charge of the Mission work, and were joined by Dr. and Mr. W. R. Werelius, from America, in December 1931.

In addition to its teaching staff of 62 teachers, this Mission had 56 Christian workers on March 31st 1932.

The North-East-India General Mission is now firmly established in the south-west area of the State, though the time has not yet come when it can be finally decided whether or not the Mission may continue to occupy the head quarters of the old Sub-Division, at Churachandpur.

Dr. and Mr. Crozier left Churachandpur and proceeded to America on leave in the cold weather, and Mr. and Mrs. Rostad are at present in charge of the Mission.

In addition to its teaching and medical staff this Mission has 13 Christian workers on which Rs. 1,715 was spent. The Christians of the area spent Rs. 885 on the support of 8 workers.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State showing changes
in personnel during the year 1931-32.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
1. Capt. C. W. L. Harvey M. C., I. A.	President, Manipur State Darbar	1st April 1931.	31st March 1932.
2. Srijut Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar	ditto	ditto
3. Do. Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
4. Do. Sougajam Bhuvan Singh	ditto	ditto	5th Decr. 1931.
5. Do. Haobam Pitambar Singh	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar	ditto	ditto
6. Do. Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh	ditto	ditto	4th August 1931.
Do Do.	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar	5th August 1931.	31st March 1932.
7. Do. Sougajam Somorendra Singh, B. A.	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar	ditto	ditto
8. Do. Lairenmayum Ibohal Singh, B. A., B. L.	ditto	ditto	ditto
9. Do. Sanjenbam Nodia Singh, B. A.	ditto	ditto	ditto
10. C. F. Jeffery Esq., M. J. M. E.	State Engineer	1st April 1931.	ditto
11. B. C. Gasper Esq.	Assistant to the President Manipur State Darbar in the Hills	ditto	ditto
12. S. J. Duncan Esq.	Assistant to the President Manipur State Darbar in the Hills	ditto	ditto
13. Babu Upendra Krishna Chakrabarti	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office	ditto	ditto
14. Srijut Angom Tomchaoba Singh	President of the Cherap Court	ditto	ditto
15. Do. Rajkumar Digendra Singh	Member of the Cherap Court	ditto	ditto
16. Do. Thabal Sarma	ditto	ditto	ditto
17. Do. Khel Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
18. Do. Khongjom Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
19. Do. Rajkumar Birachandra Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
20. Do. Rajkumar Meghambar Singh	President of the Sadar Panchayet Court	ditto	30th June 1931.
21. Do. Chingekham Mayurdhaja Singh	ditto	16th July 1931.	31st March 1932.
22. Do. Ngangbam Shyamkishor Singh	Member Sadar Panchayet Court	1st April 1931.	ditto
23. Do. Angom Dorendra Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
24. Do. Hijam Irabot Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
25. Do. Kangabam Jhulon Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
26. Do. Huldrom Birahari Singh, B. A.	Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja	29th March 1932.	ditto
27. Do. Arambam Ibotomcha Singh, B. A.	A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja	ditto	ditto
28. Do. Thangjam Janaki Singh,	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja	ditto	ditto
29. Do. R. K. Atompisak Singh, B. A.	Superintendent State Office	10th August 1931.	ditto
30. Do. Thiyam Ibohal Singh	Superintendent Hill Office	ditto	ditto
31. Babu Chandra Nath Do,	Mauzadar Jiribam	1st April 1931.	ditto
32. Babu Krishna Narain Varma	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto
33. Srijut R. K. Setu Singh, B. A.	Sub-Deputy Collector	ditto	ditto
34. Do. Chandam Golap Singh	Deputy Inspector of Schools	ditto	ditto
35. Do. Khömdram Dhanachandra Singh	Inspector of Police	ditto	ditto
36. Do. Wahengbam Yumjao Singh	Superintendent, State Press	ditto	ditto
37. Do. Ningthoujam Gulap Singh	Subedar Major of the State Military Police	ditto	ditto

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1931-32.

NAME of Expenditure 1	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year 2	Previous year 3	Current year 4	Previous year 5
I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and Allowance of President	20,000	22,900	25,173	18,947
Travelling Allowance of ditto	500	1,500	458	2,006
Pay of Darbar Members	14,700	14,760	15,707	11,130
Travelling Allowance of ditto	400	700	753	368
Pay of Establishment	23,551	22,406	21,756	22,184
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	800	484	497
Contingencies	19,600	14,600	14,396	9,779
Total	79,671	77,666	78,734	62,931
II.—LAND REVENUE.				
Pay of Officer in Charge Land Revenue Office	2,040	2,880	2,940	2,880
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	800	59	296
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector	744	720	746	717
Office Establishment	5,736	6,108	5,419	5,854
Travelling Allowance of ditto	250	250	55	65
Field Establishment	10,958	10,934	11,125	9,746
Lakpas' Establishment	15,509	15,161	16,202	15,667
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,200	1,200	482	943
Jirighat Establishment	3,444	3,384	3,567	3,340
Contingencies	10,950	11,900	5,225	6,502
Total	52,531	53,237	43,920	46,030
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
Contribution assigned to Hill Budget	75,000	1,42,758	75,000	1,07,691
IV.—SALT.				
Contingencies	500	500	450	
V.—FOREST.				
Establishment	1,728	1,728	1,381	1,573
Contingencies	750	1,000	476	603
Total	2,478	2,728	1,857	2,176
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	17,820	17,700	17,634	17,993
Travelling Allowance of ditto	500	500	710	605
Contingencies	550	1,600	600	1,435
Total	18,870	19,800	18,944	19,753
Carried over	2,29,050	2,06,689	2,18,885	2,38,587

APPENDIX II—Continued.

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1931-32.

Name of Expenditure	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
His Highness's Privy purse	60,000	60,000	50,000	70,000
Maintenance of Maharaja's Family and Temples	44,376	44,472	43,989	44,510
Allowance to the detinue at Rimdaban	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Establishment	2,592	2,400	2,784	2,400
His Highness's Personal Contingencies	14,500	14,300	18,435	14,293
Pujas and Ceremonies including Sadhis	19,000	19,000	18,305	17,241
Agent to His Highness in Shillong				500
Palace Lighting and Miscellaneous Contingencies	3,000	2,440	2,982	1,710
Educational expenses of His Highness's sons	15,000	15,000	14,742	13,591
His Highness's Tour in Burmah	10,000		3,097	
Total	1 69,068	1 58,812	1,53,504	1,65,405
VIII.—STATE WORKS (See Chap. VIII.)				
Establishment including T. A.	22,800	23,078	21,782	22,354
Upkeep of Valley Roads	30,500	30,500	33,166	27,079
Renovals	19,000	22,200	14,216	24,509
Upkeep of State Offices	3,925	4,075	3,932	2,990
Do of Police Buildings	825	975	652	1,331
Do of Residences	2,870	2,850	2,776	3,076
Do of Hospital and Dispensaries	1,425	1,425	998	1,369
Do of Educational Buildings	4,850	3,850	4,230	3,037
Do of Palace and Connected Buildings	6,511	11,070	3,297	9,154
Do of State Property in British India	3,241	2,356	5,443	3,872
Miscellaneous	10,700	11,460	10,607	11,687
Original works	10,737	2,000	15,151	1,517
Earthquake damage		2,000		1,964
Total	1 17,384	1,13,839	1,16,250	1,14,029
IX.—MILITARY POLICE				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	33,018	32,922	32,514	32,867
Contingencies	5,500	6,500	5,497	6,498
Total	38,518	39,422	37,811	39,365
X.—CIVIL POLICE				
Pay of Establishment	18,612	18,510	18,109	17,602
Travelling Allowances	750	750	945	896
Contingencies	1,520	2,350	1,205	2,651
TOTAL	20,882	21,610	20,259	21,149
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	4,218	4,218	4,117	3,963
Clothing, Food and Miscellaneous	7,500	9,410	7,020	7,489
Manufacture	13,500	2,540	17,253	3,098
Prisoners transferred to Sylhet Jail	500	1,000	285	1,273
Total	25,718	17,168	28,675	15,803
Brought forward from previous page	2,29,050	2,96,089	2,18,985	2,35,587
Carried Over	6,01,220	6,47,540	5,75,444	3,07,986

APPENDIX II—*Concluded.*

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1931-32.

NAME OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ESTIMATE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance to Medical Officer	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Travelling Allowance	1,050	1,050	417	838
Pay of Medical Establishment	12,576	11,364	10,878	10,933
Vaccination Establishment	1,515	1,515	1,526	1,352
Medicine, Diet and Contingencies	10,900	10,850	10,554	11,386
Lepet Asylum	2,500	2,500	2,153	1,677
Poor Asylum		1,000		859
Pay of Infectious Hospital Establishment	192	192	192	176
Total	32,933	32,471	29,920	31,421
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of Establishment	36,192	35,760	35,742	35,692
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengali School	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
Scholarships	9,458	8,208	8,987	9,450
Books, Stationery and Printing Expenses	2,000	3,300	316	1,301
Furniture	300	300	293	
Miscellaneous	2,320	520	1,967	660
Translation of Books	1,000	1,500		601
Total	50,070	57,448	55,105	51,994
XIV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS	1,000	500	478	2,707
XV.—PAYMENTS	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.				
Establishment	3,036	2,424	3,205	2,382
Contingencies	950	1,000	1,572	179
Printing Press Establishment	3,288	3,120	3,067	3,278
Ditto Contingencies	1,250	2,000	1,199	1,976
Registration Establishment	1,920	1,908	2,019	1,850
Ditto Contingencies	168	168	161	230
Total	10,612	10,620	11,223	9,906
XVII.—VETERINARY.				
Establishment	2,806	2,844	2,064	3,007
Travelling Allowance	400	400	102	256
Contingencies	1,000	1,300	5,944	1,600
Upkeep of stallions	288	288	288	288
do Contingencies	332	312	158	414
Total	4,826	5,344	9,456	5,565
XVIII.—REPAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT LOAN	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
XIX.—GRATUITY AND PENSION	12,500	12,500	12,620	18,308
XX.—REFUND OF MOTOR MAIL CONTRACT				
SECURITY	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
XXI.—CENSUS	1,000	2,000	845	1,359
XXII.—SPECIAL PRIVATE WORKS OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA.	2,000		1,568	
Brought forward from previous page	6,01,320	6,47,540	5,75,444	5,67,986
Grand Total	7,71,423	8,14,623	7,43,888	5,38,400

APPENDIX III.

GAME RULES OF THE MANIPUR STATE.

The State game rules are published for general information :—

1. Fishing with dynamite or poison is absolutely forbidden. Nagas and Kukis only are allowed, however, to poison fish in streams that form the boundary between the Naga Hills and Manipur, but may use only those poisons which are permitted in the Naga Hills.

2. Fishing with dragnets or castnets, or by fouling the water by throwing in earth etc, is forbidden in all hill streams which flow into the valley of Manipur or into the Manipur river.

3. Bundhs may not be erected in hill streams.

4. No persons other than hill-men may fish in any hill stream without a permit in writing from the President of the Manipur State Darbar.

5. No one may fish except with a rod in the following reserves:—

- (1) The Borak, from the source to the point below Maram where it turns to the west.
- (2) The Khuga, from Thingangphai to the western boundary of Saitol village.
- (3) The Thoubal river, from the Ukhrul road suspension bridge to the point below the Cholera Camps, where it turns south.
- (4) The Chakpi river, from the mouth to the source.

Permission to fish by other means than with a rod, may be granted in special cases in (3) and (4), on application for the necessary permit being made to the President, Manipur State Darbar.

6. No deer of any kind may be killed in the valley without a permit from the President of the Manipur State Darbar.

7. Permits to kill not more than two Manipuri stags (Sangai laba) in a season, will be granted on payment of the following fees :

- (1) To residents in the Manipur State Rs 10.
- (2) To persons residing outside the Manipur State ... Rs 25.

No Manipuri stags may be killed between June 1st and October 31st.

8. No female deer, immature males or males in velvet, may be killed anywhere, or at any time, within the Manipur State.

9. No game birds may be shot in the valley without a permit from the President of the Manipur State Darbar

10. Bird shooting permits may be issued at the discretion of the President, Manipur State Darbar, and will be charged for at the following rates :—

For Residents in the Manipur State.

- (1) For 10 days or less at Rs. 2/-
- (2) For 11 days up to one month at Rs. 4/-
- (3) For the season at Rs. 15/-

Non-residents of the State shall pay four times the scale laid down in this rule, except those invited to stay as personal guests of residents, who shall pay at the resident's rates.

11. The following game birds may not be shot between 1st April and 31st August :—

Spotbill (Nganu Pirel).
Cotton teal (Nganu Pegdek).
Whistling teal (Tingi).
Partridge (Urembi).
Quail (Soibol).

12. No one may shoot or kill egrets, or trade in egret feathers, or be in possession of them, except with a permit from the President of the Manipur State Darbar.

13. The netting of wild geese or wild duck is strictly prohibited.

Penalties for any breach of these rules :—

- (a) For the first offence, a fine which may extend up to Rs. 100.
- (b) For the second and subsequent offences, imprisonment which may extend up to six months, or fine which may extend up to Rs. 200, or both.
- (c) Any guns, spears, traps fishing instruments, etc. used by any person transgressing these rules, will be liable to confiscation.

REWARDS.

A reward of Rs. 25 will be paid for information leading to a conviction.

APPENDIX IV.

Hill villages visited by the President and his two Assistants during their tours in the year 1931-32.

Captain Harvey President Manipur State Darbar.

JUNE 1931.

Marachandpur.
Mambui.
Mundung.
Jekhul.

Nungbi.
Kalhang.
Namli.
Chingjaroi.

Phaibung Khunow.
Phaibung Khulen.
Lakhamei.
Purul Akutpa.

Purul Atongba.
Maiba.
Tungam.
Mao.

DECEMBER 1931.

Mollen Ngamblun.
Kasom Khulen.
Kasom Khunow.
Mawai.
Sarbung.
Kamtong.

Meiti.
Grihang Tangkhul.
Grihang Kuki.
Chasad.
Chahong.
Chatrik.

Kasung Mollen.
Kampal.
Saiyapao.
Chamu.
Humlang.
Pushing.

Khangoi.
Choithar.
Ukhul.
Hundung.
Lambui.

Mr. Duncan Assistant to President in the Hills.

MAY 1931.

Mao.

Chakumei.

Maram.

JULY AND AUGUST 1931.

Kangchupkhul.
Haochong.
Lukhambi.
Khebuehing.
Tameinglong.

Sonpram.
Langmei.
Tamah.
Dulen.
Joupi.

Santing.
Chaton.
Kuitor.
Lemta.
Chakha.

Kapjang.
Rajamei.
Oklong.
Keithemmanbi.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1931.

Oklong.

Kangpokpi.

NOVEMBER 1931.

Pukhao.

NOVEMBER 1931 TO FEBRUARY 1932.

Thoubal.

Karong.

Haochong.

Leimatak.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1931.

Yaingangpokpi.
Songphel.
Tuidem.
Phadang.
Maichou.

Kachai.
Huimi.
Paowi.
Nungbi Khunou.
Khamasom.

Poi.
Challow Mullhao.
Tusom Khulen.
Haiyang.
Soraphung.

Kharasom.
Chingjaroi.
Phaibung Khulen.
Laji.
Tungjoi.

JANUARY 1932.

Mayangkhaur.
Loubuk.

Paliel.

Sugnu.

Pukhao.

Mr. B. C. Gasper Assistant to President in the Hills

APRIL 1931

Hshenpur

Meirang.

Churachandpur.

JUNE 1931.

Churachandpur.
Hantam.
Behang.
Ngaljang.Tuikai Mollum.
Donglam.
Lanrin.Selbu.
Chengek.
Pumjakham.Lhavom.
Waishon.
Nabil.

AUGUST 1931.

Tairelpokpi
Luanglong Khulen
Ragailong.
Mongjarong Khulen.Mongjarong Khunou
Bolangdai.
Kambiron.
Kala NagaNungkao.
Nangba.
Khongsang Khul
TaitapKhebujing.
Lukhambi.
Haochong.
Kangchupkhul.

OCTOBER 1931.

Thoubal
Karongthel.Khudei Khunow.
Khudei KhulenLeitan.
Tengnoupa'.

Pallel.

NOVEMBER 1931.

Angbrashu
Larong Khulen.
Challong.Moltu
Khanghaon.
MombiGobok
Anal Khulen.
ModiKomsan.
Waikhong

SEPTEMBER 1931.

Nil.

DECEMBER 1931.

Nil.

JANUARY 1932.

Thingat
Mongken.Kangkai
PangmolTolkheng.
Thingkangphai.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

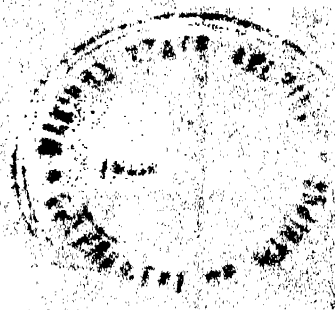
OF

MANIPUR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR

(1925-26.)

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BY

C. G. Crawford, M. A.

Indian Civil Service.

PRESIDENT, MANIPUR STATE DARBAR.

Imphal.

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